

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 3768.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPERROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

TUESDAY, NEXT, January 16, at 8 o'clock, Prof. R. RAY LAN-
KSTER, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Director of the Natural History Depart-
ment of the British Museum, Fulleian Professor Physiology, R.I.,
FIRST OF TWELVE LECTURES on 'The Structure and Classification
of Fishes.' One Guinea the Course.

THURSDAY, January 18, at 8 o'clock, W. H. R. RIVERS, Esq., M.A.
F.R.C.P., FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on 'The Senses of
Primitive Man.' Half-a-Guinea the Course.

SATURDAY, January 20, at 8 o'clock, Sir HUBERT PARRY, Mus. Doc.
M.A. D.C.L., Director of the Royal College of Music, FIRST OF THREE
LECTURES on 'Neglected Ways in Music' (With Musical Illustrations).
Half-a-Guinea the Course.

FRIDAY, January 19, at 9 o'clock, the Right Hon. LORD RAY-
LEIGH, M.A. D.C.L. LL.D. F.R.S., on 'Flight.'

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—
THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE SESSION will be held at
22, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, NEXT,
January 17. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Antiquities will be ex-
hibited, and the following Paper read:—'Zoology represented on
Monumental Brasses in Gloucestershire' (with Illustrations), by
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THURSDAY, January 18, 5 p.m., at ST. MARTIN'S TOWN
HALL, CHARING CROSS, the following Paper will be read:—
The Diplomatic Correspondence between England and Russia in the First
Half of the Eighteenth Century, read by Mr. DAVID COLLYER.
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115, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE
STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, January 17, at 8 p.m.,
when the President, Mr. E. S. HARTLAND, will deliver his PRESI-
DENTIAL ADDRESS. F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., January 10, 1900.

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James Payn was too natural and unassuming a man to be under any illusion as to the ultimate literary value of his work. He loved books from boyhood, and in journalism and novel-writing he found a pleasant, honest, and fairly lucrative profession. To art, with or without a capital letter, he probably never aspired. To amuse with a good story was his object, and Mr. Stephen happily compares his attitude in the matter with that common to Scheherazade and the elder Dumas. Problems, psychology, and tragedy troubled him not at all. He began to write in the fifties, when none of these three things was popular. He reveals his limitations where he says:—

"What right has a man to pen a story like Turgeneff's 'On the Eve' to make generations of his fellow-creatures miserable? What lesson is there to be learned from it save the inscrutable cruelty of Fate? Who is the better—or even the wiser—for it?"

Such doctrine one does not seriously criticize, and the austere art of 'On the Eve' will bear its message to men long after 'Lost Sir Massingberd' and 'By Proxy' and 'A Perfect Treasure'—the selection is Mr. Stephen's—are shadowed in oblivion. For to oblivion, for all their spirit and ingenuity, they must come. The public is notoriously unfaithful to its Scheherazades; each generation has its own favourites, and already a score of new writers are ousting Payn from Mudie's shelves. But a moment of recognition and gratitude is due as he passes from the many who have owed him in the past unfailing amusement and recreation.

A Memoir of Bishop Durnford. By W. R. W. Stephens. (Murray.)

IF a suitable motto were required for the title-page of this book, we doubt if any could be found better than the Tennysonian "Old age hath yet his honour and his toil." When Richard Durnford, after a long life of hard work in a Lancashire manufacturing town, was appointed, at the age of sixty-eight, to the see of Chichester, to succeed an aged bishop who had long been incapacitated for active exertions, there was some consternation within the diocese, and, if we remember rightly, some mild remonstrance outside. A further period of diocesan stagnation was foretold, and that just at a time when, in addition to the increasing urgency of ritual and doctrinal questions, the impending changes in our educational system were, as keen observers like the late Dean Church noted, about to modify very considerably the position of the Church, especially in rural districts. Never were forebodings less justified. For a quarter of a century Durnford ruled his diocese, little heard of, indeed, through newspaper paragraphs, until his great age made him something of a "phenomenon"; but, as some knew already, and as the present memoir makes apparent to all, with insight and industry, combined with the tact of a states-

man, the courtesy of a gentleman, and the never-failing charity of a single-minded Christian. Himself about contemporary with the men who started the so-called "Tractarian" movement, he seems, though little associated with them, to have held in essentials much the same views as to the position of the Church of England and the duties of her ministers. After all, what the "Tractarians" mainly did was to give a somewhat academic literary colouring to a school of thought which had always existed in England from Hooker and Andrewes down to men like Jones "of Nayland" and H. H. Norris in the last century and the first half of this. The essential feature of the whole school was the acceptance of the Book of Common Prayer as the sole authoritative formulary for members of the Church; and Bishop Durnford was the most loyal of men to the Prayer-book. To his scholarly and orderly mind vagaries of all sorts were distasteful; and modern "ritualism" was as little congenial to him as to Pusey and Keble. He was, moreover, wise enough to see that the best place for a man's work to be done was where it was set him to do; and having been for thirty-five years a "parson of a town" after the true Chaucerian model (and surely no nobler model was ever imagined), he was quite ready on his advancement to higher rank to say, "I do not think that I have a mission to the Church at large, but to the Church in this particular diocese." Political and social questions he touched very sparingly, and not always fortunately, as may be seen from an *obiter dictum* that "all Atheists are assuredly Socialists." No doubt "we are all Socialists now"; but we should have thought the Atheist as little as any. If a prelate of this stamp offers less material for the biographer than one who has played more varied parts politically or socially, in the pulpit and on the platform, it is none the less well that when so finished an example as Bishop Durnford has existed, some record of him should be left for the advantage of future historians of the English Church in the nineteenth century; nor could the task of shaping the record have been put into more competent hands than those of the Dean of Winchester.

With all Durnford's devotion to his calling, he found room for many interests. There was probably no man with a better knowledge of horticulture in the county of Sussex, and he was as ready to advise his clergy upon the management of their gardens as upon that of their parishes. His own palace garden at Chichester was an unfailing source of refreshment, and he delighted in showing its beauties to sympathetic visitors, bending now and again to pull up a weed—"Gardeners never will pull up weeds," he would say—and recovering himself, when over ninety, with the elasticity of a young man. One such visitor remembers well how, after a prolonged stroll of this kind on an evening in late summer or early autumn, the gate was reached just as the cathedral clock struck seven. "I am sure you ought to go in now, my lord," observed the visitor, who perhaps had been cautioned not to keep the bishop out too late. "Yes, I am going in," was the answer; "but"—with a quaint little air of defiance—"not

because I ought." Soon after the appearance of Mr. Tucker's 'Eton of Old' he was referring to the anecdote, quoted in the present memoir, in which he figures, under a sufficiently transparent *alias*, as the object of a somewhat unfair piece of favouritism on the part of Dr. Keate. He owned it was a good story enough, but would by no means admit that the circumstances were accurately recorded, or, indeed, that Keate had specially favoured him in those days. As he afterwards became Keate's son-in-law, it is easy to see how the legend may have grown up.

Another of the bishop's accomplishments was a proficiency in modern languages. It is said that he spoke French, German, and Italian with unusual fluency and correctness, and he was well read in their literatures. Nor was he a mean classical scholar; always ready with an apt quotation, and capable, after the good old Eton fashion, of handling at least Latin as a living tongue. In his youth, as he long after avowed to his arch-deacon when the two were standing together on the bridge at Cologne, he had swum across the Rhine at Bonn in answer to a challenge from a German student, whom he triumphantly defeated. Two somewhat different observers have recorded in very similar terms the impression which he made on them. "I never saw, and never expect to see again," writes the President of Magdalen, "a specimen of the human race like him"; while the Bishop of Oxford, whom no one would accuse of a tendency to "gush," says, "He was, I almost think, the most wonderfully complete person I ever knew, and the same to the last." Perhaps, after all, the first book of the 'Ethics' might furnish an even more appropriate motto for his life than that which we have already suggested.

It is a matter of small importance, but the Dean of Winchester is mistaken in his account of the last weeks of the Bishop's life. He arrived at Lugano, but he did not stay there, as Dr. Stephens says, for, finding the weather extremely hot, proceeded next morning to Lanzo d'Intelvi, where he stayed several days, and when he descended to Cadenabbia the weather was so warm that it did not agree with him, and he became slightly unwell. He seemed, however, to have recovered when he started on his homeward journey.

Frames of Mind. By A. B. Walkley. (Grant Richards.)

MR. WALKLEY'S reprinted criticisms constitute very pleasant reading. They display a pretty wit with a slight tendency to flippancy, and a praiseworthy and varied erudition, which by the skin of its teeth escapes the charge of pedantry. When a serious view is expressed it is often original and always worthy of attention, and though we feel at times disposed to mutter "preciosity," we dare not say it aloud, and reach the end of the book without experiencing the temptation to skip a line. Was it Lord Chesterfield who, when asked by Boswell if he had read the life of Johnson, made answer, "Yes, d—n you! every word; I could not help it"? A reply similar, if we hope, less irreverent, would be forthcoming in the inconceivable case of Mr. Walkley propounding a similar query. The reader's only real grudge against the work is that

it is so superior as to be nearly rebukeful. Almost every work a knowledge of which is indispensable to the highest culture is, we will not say flaunted in our face, but hurled at us. From Rabelais to A Kempis, from St. Augustine to Tolstoy, from Joubert to Miss Frances Power Cobbe, from Marcus Aurelius to Casanova, Mr. Walkley knows everything worth knowing. What he does not know is not knowledge, and his readers can fancy him saying, concerning the best writers, "Let 'em all come"—he condescends at times to the language of the music-halls, and has an article on Dan Leno—and, to do him justice, they almost all do "come." They are not, moreover, lugged in by the ears. Their entry is becoming, they serve a purpose; they remain in attendance, and, like Milton's "Bright-harnessed angels, sit in order serviceable."

Among the travel articles, which constitute a small portion of the highly miscellaneous contents, nearly all awake the reader's admiration, since they depict places of great interest. Here are the titles of some: 'Crete,' 'Athens,' 'The Melancholy of Constantinople,' 'Dancing Dervishes,' 'Italians at Smyrna,' 'Salonica,' 'Budapest.' But the part of the book treating of 'The Playhouse' is the most likable. There are, however, over a dozen literary articles, dealing with Jane Austen, Balzac, Maeterlinck, Flaubert, and others, against which there is nothing to say, except that a rather disproportionate amount of space seems assigned to M. Anatole France. 'Men and Women,' as one section is headed, has brilliant articles on 'Marriage,' 'Humour in Women,' 'Æsthetics of [Masculine] Dress,' and kindred subjects. 'Fantasies,' another section, may also be read with the certainty of amusement.

In a clever paper on 'Menus' Mr. Walkley attributes the character of the cuisine in English country, or rather seaside hotels, and the attempt to compensate for the absence of chalk from the billiard-room by the presence of Scripture texts in the bedroom, to the influence of old maids always willing to regard as an innocent debauch the participation in lukewarm water labelled soup, wool covered with stickphast paste and served up as cod, cutlets made of leather, and the inevitable stewed rhubarb. While instancing with approval the great men, the secret of whose success is that they took no form of exercise, he advances the case of Macaulay, but omits that of James Thomson, the poet, who cut open his books with the snuffers, and, rising habitually at noon, with his hands in his pockets bit the sunny side off the peaches in his garden, a trait worthy in all respects of the author of 'The Castle of Indolence.'

In his utterances concerning plays Mr. Walkley, preaching on a text of Rossetti to the effect that "all poetry, to be really enduring, is bound to be as amusing, however trivial the word may sound, as any other class of literature"—a theory that disposes effectually of Milton, Victor Hugo, Wordsworth, and a good many others—praises highly the Hamlet of Mr. Forbes Robertson, who "has taught us how we may be 'amused' by this tragedy—and that in a wider than the Rossetian sense." He is supporting the same thesis

when he maintains that we are less thick-skinned and brutal than our ancestors. "The Elizabethans laughed, and were intended to laugh, at the madness of Hamlet, the despairing rage of Shylock, and the helpless contortions of Caliban. Molière's patrons laughed, and were intended to laugh, at the venomous malice of Tartuffe, the stiff unworldliness of Alceste, and the atrocious sufferings of George Dandin." Now, thanks to the law of change, we marvel how our ancestors could have had the heart to find these things comic. Mr. Walkley wanders on through wisdom and banter and paradox, and has only to be a little less erudite to be wholly delightful.

Books on Egypt and Chaldea.—Vol. I. *Egyptian Religion.* Vol. II. *Egyptian Magic.* By E. A. Wallis Budge. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THIS is the first instalment of a series of popular handbooks on the archaeology of the countries named, put forth by the Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum and one of his assistants. As will be seen, both the volumes practically deal with different divisions of the same subject, and we therefore take them together.

The Egyptian religion, says Dr. Budge in effect, was in its essence a monotheism, being, in fact, the worship of a supreme and omnipotent creator. Of this god the Sun-god Râ was the type or symbol, and all the other gods were but different forms of Râ. The Egyptians also believed in the survival of the soul, or rather the "spiritual body," after death; in the judgment of this soul by the gods, and its reward or punishment according to the works done by it in the flesh; and in a future life of eternal duration and great beatitude for those who passed this judgment successfully, including therein the identification of the dead with the Sun-god. In proof of these doctrines Dr. Budge adduces passages from the compilation found in the tombs of most Egyptians of rank from the time of the Eighteenth Dynasty onwards, and generally known as the 'Book of the Dead.' In the result he thinks it proved that the Egyptians possessed a religion and a system of morality which "stand second to none among those which have been developed by the greatest nations of the world." This is a bold saying, and its boldness becomes more apparent when we consider the practices of the Egyptian religion to which nearly all the second and a great part of the first volume are devoted. The Egyptians thought that the horrors which beset the path of the soul after death could be rendered harmless by the practice of what Dr. Budge rightly calls "magic." They thought that without a heart the dead would not be able to move about in the next world, so they mummified the heart separately and laid a substitute in the shape of an amulet upon the corpse. And as there was a special enemy in the next world who made it his business to seek out and devour these real or substituted hearts, they inscribed upon the amulet and elsewhere certain texts which had the power of driving him away. To this amulet they added others giving the dead power to free himself from his wrappings, endowing him with vigour and with speech, with the means of passing through the

firmament and of collecting and uniting the things which made up his spiritual body, and assuring him of the protection of the gods. They even went so far as to bury with him the well-known *ushabti* figures, which were statues of himself intended to perform in his stead the compulsory services of sowing, reaping, and the like which would be laid upon him in the fields of the blessed. And all these would have been of no avail without the knowledge of certain formulas. In the Hall of Judgment it was not only necessary that he should be able to deny, truthfully or otherwise, the commission of any moral offence; it was quite as necessary that he should know the names of every one of the gods who crowded the hall, the names of the doors through which he had to pass both before and after judgment and of their guardians. He could not even step upon the bark of the Sun-god, which apparently identified him with the divinity, without giving the name of each of its parts. And as it was impossible that he should be able to remember all these, even if he had ever heard them, they were all copied out and laid in his tomb. It may even be doubted whether the hymns of praise and prayers to the gods which went to make up the rest of the 'Book of the Dead' were not thought, in spite of the beautiful language in which some of them are clothed, to have a similar magical or coercive influence upon the deities to whom they were addressed. After this it seems almost puerile to examine the other stories—not, it must be confessed, either very numerous or taken from very authentic sources—which Dr. Budge gives us of the wonder-working powers attributed to Egyptian magicians. But how does he reconcile the gross and material beliefs which played so large a part in the funeral ceremonies of the Egyptians with the lofty monotheism with which he at first credits them?

To this question it is plain that Dr. Budge has been able to formulate no answer satisfactory even to himself. While in his first volume he seems to regard these magical practices as "corrupt accretions" to the sublime religion which, he says, the Egyptians possessed some six thousand years ago, in his second he says plainly that the belief in magic is older in Egypt than the belief in God, and can apparently only account for the co-existence of the two by adducing the well-known conservatism of the nation. But is his own hypothesis really so well established as he seems to think? He sets aside without any attempt at disproof—which could, indeed, hardly have been expected in a popular book—the theory that the Egyptian religion was really a pantheism, which form of faith has always shown a marked affinity with magic. And he ignores quite as completely the system called henotheism, which Prof. Max Müller once thought to be peculiar to the Vedic religion, but which has now been shown to be common to all polytheistic religions at some stage of their development. In this system every deity at the time of his invocation is assumed by the worshipper to be filled with the full measure of divinity, or, as the first inventor of the phrase puts it, "all that can be said of a divine being is ascribed to him." This explains why in so many of the texts quoted by Dr. Budge

some deity or other is invoked as "One," "the One who hath made all things," "the father of the gods, and the father of the father of all deities," and the like. The invoker was, in fact, only thinking of the god nearest to him, probably the god of his nome or province, each of which divisions possessed a special pantheon of its own. The construction which leads Dr. Budge to identify the god so addressed with the Being whom we call without qualification "God" has been declared by Prof. Maspero, Prof. Wiedemann, and most later Egyptologists to be impossible; while the only living scholar whom he can call into court in support of his monotheistic theory is M. Pierret, who wrote on the subject nearly twenty years ago. Nor is it so certain that his quotations from the 'Book of the Dead' possess the weight that he would attribute to them. Apart from the corruption of the text—on which point Dr. Budge is, as readers of the *Athenæum* know, more likely to be right than most people—forms and practices linger round funeral ceremonies long after they have ceased to have any meaning for the nation using them. That this was the case with the 'Book of the Dead' he has himself made plain, for in the papyrus lately edited by him for the British Museum (*Athen. No. 3751*) were some excellent examples of the way in which the 'Book of the Dead' dwindled and degenerated during the fourteen centuries that elapsed between the Eighteenth Dynasty and the Roman conquest. When we consider the unwillingness of the Egyptians to lay aside the use of anything consecrated by tradition, we can hardly take it as conclusive evidence of any religious theories current after the beginning of the New Empire. It is this lack of evidence which forms one of the many difficulties in dealing with the Egyptian religion as a whole, and, above all, in doing so in a manner to be understood of the people. We cannot say that Dr. Budge has, in our opinion, grappled with these difficulties very successfully. On the other hand, if his books lead beginners to consider the subject for themselves they will serve a useful purpose.

Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul. By T. Rice Holmes. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE training through which Mr. Holmes put himself when he wrote his admirable 'History of the Indian Mutiny' was an excellent preparation for his study of Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul, which has resulted in a volume of nearly nine hundred closely printed pages. The first characteristic that will strike every reader is the extraordinary laboriousness and completeness of the work. It is difficult to discover any topic of small or great importance, directly or indirectly connected with the subject, which has not received adequate treatment, and it is almost equally hard to name any relevant treatise, or even essay, which has not been read and appraised and competently criticized. Part i. consists of a lucid and well-written narrative of the whole conquest of Gaul by the Romans; but this occupies less than a fifth of the volume. Part ii., to which the remainder of the space is devoted, deals with "questions of Gallic and Gallo-Roman History relating to the foregoing narrative."

Beginning with the credibility of Cæsar's story, the author passes on to the ethnology of Gaul, its geography, its social, religious, and political condition, then treats some matters introductory to a study of the campaigns, including military affairs. Finally, he assigns two hundred pages to the discussion of about eighty miscellaneous problems to which Cæsar's narrative gives rise. It is just possible, by dint of close examination, to discover omissions, but they are few and of small consequence. Yet elaborateness has not been achieved at its usual cost in tediousness. The style is bright and even vivacious throughout, so that any student who cares for Cæsar's campaigns, or for military history at all, will be able to read with interest to the end. Mr. Holmes has approached his subject from every point of view, and his treatment of it is strong on most sides, and really weak on none. It must inspire respect and admiration for its learning and thoroughness, its acumen, and (if it be viewed as a whole) its historical impartiality. There is no one scholar who could properly criticize all the numerous and detailed discussions presented in these pages. If we offer a few needful corrections relating to a small part of them only, these must not be taken as detracting from the opinion already expressed, that the work is about as complete in its excellence as work on such a scale can reasonably be expected to be. It will figure for many years to come as the most prominent and important discussion of the subject.

Mr. Holmes dissects with much acuteness, and, it must be admitted, with substantial fairness, a multitude of writings which aim at exposing falsehood or incompleteness in Cæsar's account of his own exploits. But a superficial appearance of prejudice is produced by an unnecessary vehemence of language, which has also affected other portions of his work. Expressions such as "silly," "stupid," "I will not insult the intelligence of my readers," and so on, are loosely scattered about, and may well tend to obscure in many cases the value of the results that are attained. The whole debate about the credibility of Cæsar's narrative leaves a good deal to be desired. In passing, we protest against the grouping of "the Ilnes, the Eichheims, and the Rauchensteins." It is useless to call on opponents to produce instances of "lying" or "systematic mendacity." A very small study of traditional history, or even of the politics, diplomacy, and warfare of the present day, is needed to show that the arts of colouring, shading, toning, and omission are amply sufficient to ensure wide misrepresentation without resort to palpable invention. In Clough's 'Modern Decalogue' stealing is described as "an empty feat, when it's so lucrative to cheat." Why "lie," when it is so easy and profitable to misrepresent? In fairness it should be remembered that many of the writers whom Mr. Holmes denounces were attacking a view which is not his. They had to meet the presumption, once far more generally entertained than now, that Cæsar's candour was above and beyond suspicion. Whereas Mr. Holmes writes thus:—

"The reader must not run away with the idea that I am so simple as to regard the 'Commentaries' as absolutely true. No history is absolutely true; and Cæsar assuredly made

mistakes. He is often laconic to a fault: he often writes with a looseness of expression..... he was sometimes either uncritical or careless in reproducing the statements of his lieutenants; writing as a politician, not as a historian, he may have thought it discreet to withhold valuable and interesting information; he doubtless exaggerated, consciously or unconsciously, the numbers of his enemies and the losses which he or his lieutenants had inflicted on them; he may have glossed over a mistake or two; he may have concocted a partial narrative of the one defeat which he himself sustained; and I am willing to believe that his memoirs leave upon the mind an impression of his prowess, if not of his character, more favourable than would have been produced by the narrative of an impartial and well-informed historian. I am also willing to believe that, if he had had a solid political object to gain, he would have had recourse.....to brazen mendacity."

There is much in the tone and substance of the author's discussion of the topic which is not easy to reconcile with the passage just quoted. It was hardly worth while to offer reasons for disbelieving the famous opinion of Asinius Pollio, couched in language much like that of Mr. Holmes himself:—

"Parum diligenter parumque integra veritate compositos putat (sc. commentarios) cum Caesar pleraque et quæ per alios erant gesta temere crediderit, et quæ per se vel consulto vel etiam memoria lapsus perperam ediderit: existimatque rescripturum et correcturum fuisse."

This opinion, by the way, has often been misunderstood, because the sense of "pleraque" has been missed. According to silver Latin usage it means no more than "in very many cases." The author quotes, apparently with approval, Long's view that the 'Commentaries' must have accorded with the despatches sent by Caesar to the Senate, and that these despatches (supposed, we know not why, to have been still in existence in the time of Suetonius) must have been accurate, because inaccuracy would have been immediately detected. Well, not long ago, at a meeting of a public body, one of the members spoke of a certain statute as being perfectly clear. "A very queer statute if it is so," interjected a distinguished lawyer who was present. So Caesar's despatches were eccentric, and even, perhaps, *cui generis*, if they were absolutely candid and true. The Romans were most polite and indulgent to statements of victories made by a general in the field. The army, which profited by exaggeration, was unlikely to expose error, and such exposures would not have found many interested listeners. The honour of the *supplicatio* was sometimes good-humouredly granted to commanders who were known to have hugely exaggerated their achievements, or even to have suffered reverses. Mr. Holmes assiduously challenges his opponents to show that Caesar had a sufficient motive for misrepresentation, and this he defines as "a great political purpose" (p. 194). Surely the desire to stand well with contemporaries and posterity would be sufficient. Naturally Caesar's own version of his exploits killed out at an early time all other literature which concerned itself with them. It must soon have become difficult to bring his statements to any real test, and, after the brilliant results of his campaigns, corrections in detail were of little consequence. There is on record one piece of evidence

against Caesar on which Mr. Holmes touches too lightly. It is known that when the Senate decreed a thanksgiving in honour of Caesar's early victories Cato proposed to surrender him to the barbarians in expiation of his violation of treaty obligations. This can have been no mere freak on Cato's part. Breach of a formal treaty was the one kind of injustice towards an enemy to which the conscience of any large section of Roman society was sensitive. It is certain that there must have been some solid ground for Cato's action, though none is disclosed by the 'Commentaries.'

The author's historical criticism is, as we have already stated, usually searching and effective. He even finds some weak points in Mommsen's armour. Two interesting examples will be found on pp. 638, 754; and on p. 326 a serious error committed by Mommsen's translator is detected. A few minor historical matters on which we have not been able to follow Mr. Holmes may also here be mentioned. On his first page 388 B.C. is given as the date of Rome's capture by the Gauls, but at p. 549 the year 396 is mentioned as that of the fall of Melpum, which implies the date 390 for the conquest of Rome. Mr. Holmes is very fond of the expression "rhetorical embellishment," which he applies to details in ancient or modern writers which are not absolutely contained in the authorities which they follow. On p. 180 a number of "rhetorical embellishments" are produced to show that Dio Cassius was a "liar" (a word which comes too readily to the point of the author's pen). These are quite insufficient for their purpose. Some of them are so trivial as to be scarcely worth consideration. If any critic cared to press Mr. Holmes as hard as he does others, it would not be difficult to discover "rhetorical embellishments" in his pages. It is stated on p. 1, by authority of Polybius, that the Senones were driven out of Italy. If Polybius said this, he must, according to his ordinary usage, have meant that they were driven across the Alps, but in fact he does not mention Italy. On p. 549 it is asserted, by appeal to Polybius, ii. c. 18, that the invasion of Italy by the Boii, Lingones, and Senones was subsequent to that by the Insubres and Cenomani. This is not fairly deducible from Polybius, who mentions the Celtic tribes in the north of Italy with reference to their geographical position merely. P. 36: The ordinary opinion is stated without question that Caesar put to death six thousand Helvetii in cold blood. Do his words ("in hostium numero habuit") necessarily mean this? They need imply no more than that he treated them as having abrogated the compact by their flight, and this is compatible with sale into slavery, which is, we think, on some grounds, more probable than execution. On pp. 193, 824, Suetonius is quoted as asserting that all Transalpine Gaul ("Gallia Comata") was assigned to Caesar by the Senate for his sphere of operations. But in another passage ('Gram,' c. 3) Suetonius applies the expression "Gallia Comata" to a portion of Transalpine Gaul, and this accords with a common employment of the word "Gallia," as in 'B. G.,' 1, 34, where Ariovistus is made to speak of his section of Gaul as "sua Gallia," and in 1, 44, where "hanc Galliam"

is contrasted with "illam nostram." Cic., 'Prov. Cons.,' § 36, where "ulterior" and "citerior Gallia" are mentioned, proves nothing; for in 'B. C.,' 1, 7, "Gallia ulterior" seems to be identified with the Roman province. P. 180: It is curious to find Dio blamed for putting a "sermon" into Caesar's mouth, since several times elsewhere Mr. Holmes recognizes to the full the conventional character of the speeches in the ancient historians. Even the pragmatic Polybius occasionally inserts a rhetorical harangue. P. 192: Caesar mentions his own meritoriousness more than twice; see 1, c. 74, and 3, c. 98, and compare 8, c. 14. P. 215: "Helvetii" are mentioned by error for *Helvii*.

We think that Mr. Holmes's judgment in questions of language is not quite so trustworthy as in matters of history, although there are few statements in his book, and none of real importance among them, that can be called errors in scholarship, so far as we have observed. It is not unnatural that Mr. Holmes should denounce conjectural emendation, for it has been greatly misapplied to Caesar's writings; but his denunciation is overdone, for the traditional text of Caesar is none of the best, and in many places, if it is not to be emended, it is not to be studied. The remark that, with regard to a certain passage, "we shall never know" what Caesar wrote, "let emendators run riot till Doomsday," was not worth making. In the sense given to *know*, there is little in the past that can be known. It is not easy to believe that Caesar wrote such a phrase as "contionari cum legione" (p. 744). Nor is "pares pugnando," "equally matched in fighting," a whit more probable (p. 712). On p. 346 we find, "It is needless to say that Caesar, being an educated man, would not have written 'ad Vatuam' or 'ad Varuam (venire).'" But one need not search long to find such constructions in Caesar's text; e.g., "ad Genuam pervenit" in 'B. G.,' 1, c. 7. It is argued on p. 653 that *contendit*, "hastens," cannot have the same sense as *pervenit*. True; yet not only Caesar, but all the world, will speak of hastening to a place, and will intend the reader or listener to conclude that the goal was reached. P. 736: A careful reading of 'B. G.,' 1, 4, does not lead to the conclusion that the words "reliquis Gallis" mean "reliquis Celtis." P. 336: That the words "fere in mediis Eburonum finibus," in 'B. G.,' 1, c. 4, need not imply more than "well within the territory of the Eburones," is shown by "mediis sit natus Athenis" and many similar phrases. But the passage is in any case obscure. P. 492: The assertion that there is not one single other instance (*i.e.*, other than 'B. G.,' 4, 10, "Rhenus per fines Nantuatium.....fertur") in the whole of Latin literature in which *per* is used in the sense of "past" or "along" is surely too confidently made; compare Tacitus, 'Hist.,' 3, c. 42, "missis per proxima litorum Liburnicis"; and other passages might be quoted.

The Climbs of Norman-Neruda. Edited by May Norman-Neruda. (Fisher Unwin.)

"ALAS! the time has long gone by for the thrilling narrative of the conquest of some great peak that for long years had successfully defied every effort to vanquish its proud head, and at most nowadays the lover of exciting stories of adventure must content himself with the milder history of some new 'wrong way up,' or of some conquest of a hitherto despised virgin peak."

The truth of these words will be denied by no one who has any acquaintance with recent Alpine literature, English or foreign, the latter perhaps more particularly. The worst of it is that the "wrong ways up" are, by the very nature of the case, apt to get more and more wrong, if judged according to the standard of prudence accepted by those who first made mountaineering a popular pastime; while the most insignificant pinnacle in a ridge, provided it offers a chance of a broken neck—and there are few that on one side or another will not do this—may pass muster as a "virgin peak," entitling a scramble to the top of it to be celebrated as a "first ascent."

That this fashion, though incomprehensible to the general public, and ridiculed and reprobated by the pioneers of Alpine climbing, guides and "Herren" alike, has its roots deep in human nature, can hardly be doubted. It is not easy in these days for persons of limited means and yet more limited time to gratify the love of adventure which almost every European man possesses—at all events, in his youth. There is a delight in pitting one's strength and skill against natural difficulties—and (may it be whispered?) in being known to have done so with success—which few able-bodied young men can resist. The late Mr. Norman-Neruda, though he repudiates all conscious desire for notoriety in connexion with his somewhat more than adventurous climbs, and indeed, after his energetic manner, passes some very forcible strictures on climbers of the class whom Germans call "Bergfexen"—the haunters of "fashionable" peaks, who make ascents "in order to be able to say they have 'done the hardest climb in the district'"—was probably not more than human in this respect. He was, moreover, a man of singularly varied interests, and Alpine travel appealed to more than one side of his nature. No one can, indeed, read his book without seeing that the desire to do what nobody else had done, or what few others could do, influenced him largely. But it is clear that the delight of overcoming difficulties for its own sake was a yet more potent influence. If he had climbed the Fünffinger-Spitze simply to say or feel that he had done it, one ascent, or two at most, would have sufficed. But he seems to have been unable to resist the sheer fascination of this formidable crag. Six times at least did he make his way to the top of it, and in a sentence to which events have imparted a terrible irony, he writes:—

"Strange though it may seem to the uninitiated, I do not for a moment assert that some future day will not again find me setting foot on those steep and difficult rocks."

The story of that "future day" is told by his widow in the first chapter of the book before us, and it may be said without exaggeration that since mountaineering has

become a sport its annals have contained no more pitiful tragedy.

That Mr. Norman-Neruda might have done better things than kill himself on an obscure mountain there is evidence in this book. It is brightly written, and, apart from a few slips which he would probably have corrected had he lived, in a good literary style, showing here and there evidence of a far more intelligent interest in matters Alpine than is possessed by the ordinary tourist. The chapters on "Rambles in the Rosengarten Group" and "The Alps out of Season" are as pleasant specimens of the lighter kind of Alpine writing as one could wish to read, entirely free from the "greased pole" element and the jargon of the modern gymnast-climber, and full of that undefinable charm of which Pan and old Silvanus and the nymphs know the secret and keep the best share for the true mountain-lover.

The book is fully illustrated in the usual modern way with process blocks. Some of these are fairly successful. There is a really striking portrait of Christian Klucker of Sils, a guide associated with some of the author's most hazardous feats; also a pretty reproduction of a pretty drawing by Mr. Compton, and a good heliogravure copy of a photograph by Signor Sella of the summit of the Marmolata and the view from it.

Why, after producing a handsome book, the publisher should proceed to disfigure it by pricking a number of holes in the title-page is a mystery beyond our powers of solution.

NEW NOVELS.

Donna Teresa. By F. M. Peard. (Macmillan & Co.)

MISS PEARD is one of the few modern authors who can, without being dull, write for the young girl and for those readers who shrink from too violent an appeal to the imagination. She unfliningly reaches a certain degree of excellence in her work—limited decidedly, but none the less excellence—and her new novel is no exception to this rule. Donna Teresa is a natural, impulsive young person, full of generous, if mistaken aspirations after the good of others, and bound in consequence to burn her own and everybody else's fingers. From purely altruistic motives she exerts herself, and temporarily succeeds, in converting her excessively uninteresting but pretty sister into the heroine of a romance with a man who, thrown perpetually in their joint society, must inevitably end in subjugation to her own brilliant personality. The situation is worked out with considerable skill. All the characters are good; but perhaps the author has never done a better piece of work than the study of Sylvia Brodrick, a petty, complacent, yet without pathetic nonentity. The dénouement is not so good; it requires a stronger hand than Miss Peard's to deal with the sensational incident that she introduces, and the end is distinctly unsatisfactory. None the less the story is most wholesome and pleasant reading, and full of good common sense, while the Roman, and later the Sicilian, setting provides a very picturesque element.

A Comedy of Temptation. By Tristram Coutts. (Greening & Co.)

AT this season of the year there is a large demand for fiction which will sufficiently stimulate the imagination of the reader without calling for any strain upon his intellect. To such a reader, who will probably not be overburdened with the hypercritical disposition, 'A Comedy of Temptation' may be heartily recommended. It is a really ingenious story and never dull. Though the whole gamut of vice and crime is toyed with to an extent which provides quite pleasurable excitement, no positive sin is committed, and the conclusion of the whole is distinctly moral. Even the villain, the modern Mephistopheles, proves himself a mere experimenter upon human nature for the better education of the same, and of one young man in particular. The company is very second rate, but there is plenty of wholesome sentiment, while throughout the book runs a vein of facetious humour, which to a certain class of readers will, no doubt, make it doubly welcome. It has the further merit of being a seasonable story, for the opening and closing scenes are enacted upon Christmas Day.

A Cry in the Night. By Arnold Goldsworthy. (Greening & Co.)

ANY who dare to penetrate beyond the binding—the design of which is calculated to frighten the stoutest-hearted—will find between these flaunting boards a creditably ingenious tale of crime and detection. 'A Cry in the Night' has a strongly melodramatic element, and is consequently rather conventional in form. In the first chapter a murder is committed upon a lonely common; but it takes nearly four hundred pages with much extraneous matter and many sensational episodes before the perpetrator of the crime is identified. The hero spends rather more time in making love over his garden gate to the daughter of the manor than in searching for his father's assassin. Meantime his father's old friend Hammerton goes to work with more energy, and meets with many thrilling adventures, which he who runs may read, and by many they will be found worth reading. The finale is very much what is to be expected from this style of story. Sudden death intervenes conveniently to save the criminal from the arm of the law, and the untasted poison, held in readiness, is not forgotten. On the whole, Arnold Goldsworthy has produced a better story than its cover would lead the critic to suppose, and his scenes of village life are drawn with spirit and humour.

MILITARY LITERATURE.

Aids to Scouting. By Col. R. S. S. Baden-Powell. (Gale & Polden.)—Under ordinary circumstances and in ordinary times we should dismiss this little handbook in a few lines. It happens, however, not only that the eyes of England are fixed on Col. Baden-Powell, who has so long held at bay the largely superior forces besieging Mafeking, but also that the deficiencies of the British army in the matter of scouting have been painfully brought home to us of late. There is, therefore, no need to apologize for dealing with the work, small as it is, at comparatively considerable length. The author begins his notes with the following pregnant

passage: "The importance of scouting and reconnaissance cannot be over-rated, although it is as yet only partially recognised in our army. It has been said that 'there is scarcely a battle in history which has not been lost or won in proportion to the value of the previous reconnaissance.'" This book was published before the outbreak of the war with the Boers, but the following sentence reads like a prophecy:—

"It is probable that in the future its value will be still greater, because when acting against enemies armed with long-range weapons and smokeless powders that render his position invisible, we should be exposing our troops to absolute destruction were we to blunder them boldly against an enemy without knowing exactly how and in what strength he was posted, &c."

The author illustrates the importance of even a single man's work by pointing out that the day before Sadowa a single Prussian scout discovered the whole of the Austrian army in an unexpected place. For scouting duty a man should possess certain qualifications, but he should also be carefully trained to turn these to account. Landmarks and their appearance from different points of view should be carefully noted, but besides looking far afield the scout should miss nothing close at hand:—

"The ground under your feet may have its foot-marks, hoof-prints, wheel-ruts, trampled grass, ashes of fire, &c., such as will tell their tale like a book."

In short, the scout should have the mind and habits of a detective. On tracking Col. Baden-Powell makes some remarks which are alike interesting and instructive. Of reading the "spoor" he gives an illustration:—

"I was riding one day across an open grass plain in Matabeleland, with one native, scouting. Suddenly we noticed the grass had been recently trodden down; following up the track for a short distance it got on to a patch of sandy ground, and we then saw that it was the spoor of several women and boys walking towards some hills about five miles distant, where we believed the enemy to be hiding. Then we saw a leaf lying about ten yards off the track—there were no trees for miles, but there were, we knew, trees of this kind at a village fifteen miles distant, in the direction from which the tracks led. Probably, then, these women had come from that village, bringing the leaf with them, and had gone to the hills. On picking up the leaf it was damp and smelled of native beer. So we guessed that according to the custom of these people (remember, as I have said before, to study the habits and customs of your enemy) they had been carrying pots of native beer on their heads, the mouths of the pots being stopped with bunches of leaves. One of these leaves had fallen out; but we found it ten yards off the track, which showed that at the time it fell a wind had been blowing. There was no wind now, but there had been at about 5 A.M., and it was now nearly 7. So we read from these signs that a party of women had brought beer during the night from the village fifteen miles distant, and had taken it to the enemy on the hills, arriving there about six o'clock. The men would probably start to drink the beer at once (as it goes sour if kept for long), and would by the time we could get there be getting sleepy from it, so we should have a favourable chance of reconnoitring their position. We accordingly followed the women's tracks, found the enemy, made our observations, and got away with our information without any difficulty."

The book is full of detailed instructions for the guidance of scouts, and contains also a scheme for training them in peace time. The author is always clear and precise, and easily understood. Had this tiny handbook been carefully studied by our cavalry regiments, and had the officers and men been carefully trained in scouting work, it is probable that some at least of the disasters from which we have suffered during the present war with the Boers would have been avoided. There can be no hesitation in saying that every soldier, of whatever rank or branch of the service, should master and reflect on the instructions given by Col. Baden-Powell. His work costs but 1s., and its size admits of its being carried in the breast or trousers pocket.

How Soldiers Fight, by F. Norreys Connell (Bowden), is, the reader is told in the preface,

"mainly addressed to the Volunteers, and to the classes from which the Volunteers come," and to such it will no doubt furnish profitable reading, while the professional soldier will also find in it much that is attractive and suggestive. The chapter headed "Soldiers of the Powers" is particularly worthy of attention for the summaries of the characteristics of the soldiers of the great powers. Of the training of the French and German armies respectively he says:—

"Since the last war between them, the Frenchman and the Prussian have been trained on diametrically opposite principles to those hitherto associated with them. The Frenchman, who made his fame by his élan, is taught to fight behind cover and cling to fortifications; the Prussian, whose steadiness is his chiefly observed quality, is told that he must go always forward. It would be foolhardy to declare one system absolutely good and the other absolutely bad, but it is easy to judge which is more warlike."

The author, although his preface is modest, indulges occasionally in criticism which experts will scarcely admit to be sound. For example, he may well be asked what he means by the following sentence: "But the majority of the Peninsular officers whom fortune favoured, if men-at-arms 'without fear,' were not Knights 'without reproach.'" The public—especially the public of the day—will not endorse Mr. Connell's assertion that "the average British officer—preferably the line officer—is as straight a man, and as strong a soldier, as any people in the world can show." The italics are our own, and we ask, Wherein has the guardsman, the artilleryman, and the engineer shown himself inferior, either as a man or a soldier, to his comrades of the line? The chapter on cavalry is, notwithstanding a few inaccuracies, worth reading and thinking over. The author is in error when he asserts that Gustavus Adolphus "suffered from the obsession of his time with regard to fire-arms." As a matter of fact, he was the great cavalry reformer of his day, and caused his horsemen to substitute a charge sword in hand for the firing of pistols at the halt by successive ranks. The writer is also wrong in asserting as a fact that Marshal Schomberg fell beneath the swords of James II.'s Irish cavalry at the Boyne. The manner of his death is disputed, and at all events, though there were two sword-cuts, there was also a more deadly bullet wound on his corpse. The British cavalry, again, cannot be said to have "commonly" broken French squares, though there is a notable instance of their having done so at Villers-en-Cauchies in 1794, when two squadrons of the 15th Light Dragoons—now Hussars—numbering seven officers and 180 men, broke a square of six French battalions, supported by the close fire of a battery. Among other records of cavalry breaking solid infantry in square may be mentioned General von Bock's exploit at the head of the 1st Dragoons of the King's German Legion. A more recent example was afforded at Langensalza in 1866, when a Hanoverian regiment broke a square of Prussian infantry. In dealing with infantry the author expresses himself with some force on the subject of the bayonet. There are still many high authorities who declare that the bayonet is an obsolete weapon. That arm is not frequently made use of in modern days for two reasons: one is that the action is generally decided before the assailants come within arm's length of the foe; the other is that the bayonet is so dreaded that the enemy do not wait for it. An illustration of the latter is afforded by the present war with the Boers. The author thus describes an assault:—

"The fire of the defence becomes more destructive every moment, while that of the assailants is shaken by their losses, but at last a sufficiently thick firing line of the latter get within point blank of the defenders, and the latter see many more soldiers crowding up behind. The defenders do not feel themselves beaten yet, but they know that their assailants' fire is again growing equal, and more than equal, to their own. Suddenly the enemy fixes bayonets and his bugles sound the charge; the defenders have stood still beneath his fire all day, they have seen their

comrades scattered on all sides by the deadly but invisible tap of the rifle bullet, they have been strengthened by the merry riot of their own guns against the appalling blast of the shrapnel, but now the enemy has ceased his noise. He is a great bully; they were not afraid of his muskets and guns, they have not so far shrunk from him, but now he is coming to knife them where they stand. They are but stricken game awaiting the *coup de grace*. A few among the defenders will not flinch even now; they too fix their bayonets prepared with the bitter heroism of the lost to fight it out. But most men fear certain death worse than questionable dishonour, their nerves crack, and they fly. The fight is over, and the bayonet, if it has not drunk a drop of blood, has not the less directly ended it."

The volume winds up with a clever description of a battle of the future.

The object of Mr. Horace Wyndham's *Soldiers of the Queen* (Sands & Co.) is to make the civilian public acquainted with the soldier of reality as distinguished from the soldiers of fiction and the drama. In a series of chapters the author depicts the gradual metamorphosis from the raw recruit into the finished article, and also gives some idea of the soldier's ordinary life. The pictures of the details of barrack life are bright and fairly exact, but the language put into the mouth both of non-commissioned officers and privates suggests that the imaginary regiment which is described was recruited exclusively from Whitechapel, so thoroughly cockney is their speech. In the chapter on "Office Hour"—by the way, in infantry battalions the phrase is generally "orderly room"—the sergeant-major is represented as foolishly facetious. As a rule, he is a well-educated man with a considerable amount of dignity. Again, the author is wrong in saying that the adjutant reads out the "crime." It is read by the commanding officer from the guard report in front of him. Notwithstanding, however, the little defects to which we have drawn attention, the book may enable the civilian reader to realize the soldier, his training, and his work.

With the Peshawar Column, Tirah Expeditionary Force. By Richard Gillham Thomsett. (Digby, Long & Co.)—People are beginning to forget the war on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897. Moreover, public attention is now fixed on the present war in South Africa. Unless, therefore, Lieut.-Col. Thomsett had something new to tell us concerning the campaign, or was able to relate personal adventures of an exciting nature, there was no reason whatever why he should have rushed into print. The Peshawar column, as a matter of fact, played a comparatively unimportant part in the operations, and the author did not see much of what was done. The reader will not care to be made acquainted with Lieut.-Col. Thomsett's comparison between the Rawul Pindi of 1877 and the same place in 1897, or the bare announcement that a section of a field hospital was sent there or left here. It is undoubtedly a singularly dull journal, with few exceptions, and one which would scarcely interest even his own family circle. One of these exceptions is the story of the mismanagement of the Khyber Rifles by Mr. Richard Udny, who for mismanagement was promptly converted into a K.C.S.I. This account is presumably accurate, as the author reached Peshawar only a fortnight after the loss of the Khyber force, and subsequently was brought into close and continual contact with Capt. Barton, ex-commandant of the Khyber Rifles, political officer with the Peshawar column. The story is too long to tell, but may be read with advantage in the present version. In justice to the author, we may add that the book is worth reading skipingly, if only for the sake of the account given of what may be termed domestic life during the campaign. To master its whole contents, however, would be something like a waste of time.

Dr. Miller Maguire, than whom there is no man more competent, publishes *Outlines of Military Geography*, in the "Cambridge Geographical Series," through the Cambridge Uni-

versity Press. The book is extremely interesting to the ordinary reader, but Dr. Maguire's pleasant and easy flow of gossip slightly detracts from its value for the student. The doctrines of Dr. Maguire are sound, and his illustrations drawn from the best sources. He classes bridges along with tunnels as presenting the best opportunities for blocking railways, as contrasted with the erection of fortresses upon the lines; and he states, among other instances in support of his view, that the destruction of the bridge over the Oise on the Chantilly side of Creil delayed the Germans longer than they were delayed by places like Toul. Tunnels, undoubtedly, if blown up in a spot where there are water and clay near to one another, or in a sandy soil, are very difficult to repair, and enormous delay may be caused by tunnel destruction. Some of the tunnels blown up by the French were never mended, and entirely new lines through difficult country had to be made. The French retired so hastily after Wörth that they did not blow up any of the nineteen tunnels on the eastern railway, and the fortress of Toul was, as a fact, the only cause of delay upon that line. On the other hand, the destruction of bridges, except in such a country as South Africa during the rainy season, where rivers suddenly rise and fall, has not much effect; and Dr. Miller's specific instance is an unfortunate one, for the new embankment at the Creil bridge and the floating line were laid with extraordinary rapidity, and the destruction of the valuable viaduct was of no effect. There are a good many mistakes in names, owing to the insufficient correction of proofs; such, for example, as "Meubuge" for Maubeuge, "Challeul Bert" for Chailley-Bert, and "Spencer Wilkinson" for Spenser Wilkinson.

A most interesting book is the 'Towards India' of Capt. Lebedef, of the Grenadiers of the Russian Guard, translated into French by Capt. Cazalas under the title *Vers l'Inde: Projet de Campagne Russe*, and published, with the date "1900," by Chapelot, the successor of Baudoin at the military bookshop in Paris. There are five military maps to illustrate the proposed advance by Herat and by Chitral on Rawul Pindi. The Russian author assumes, on the one hand, the extreme unpopularity of our rule and the superiority of the Russian army to our army, man for man, and on the other the immense difficulties caused to Russia by the hostility of the Ameer and the length of her lines of communication. He proves, as all English writers have proved already, that Russia must proceed step by step, and cannot hope to invade India from her present frontier, but must first establish herself in Herat and in Northern Afghanistan. The Russian version of the work passed the censor in 1898, and the circulation in Russia of the present volume containing the French translation is authorized. The names are in some cases not easy to recognize. Russian spelling is phonetic, but for Djakabad there is no sound authority, as the place was named after General Jacob. It is a mistake to suppose that Chitral "has been officially placed in the Afghan sphere of influence." The figures used for the Indian Budget are those of 1892-3, and it is a curious fact that they have not been brought up to date, as a postcard would have procured a later Budget.

Two volumes on the Peninsular war have lately appeared in France. M. Flammarion publishes *Mémoires Militaires du Maréchal Jourdan (Guerre d'Espagne)*, edited by the Vicomte de Grouchy—extracted from the great mass of manuscripts by Jourdan which are at the Ministry of War at Paris, and were used by Thiers. Jourdan was chief of the staff to King Joseph. His account of the war against the Spanish insurgents in 1808 before the landing of the British in Portugal has some bearing on our present operations against the Boers. From this point of view it is a sad thought to remember how little Napoleon, at the head of

200,000 men, including seven divisions of cavalry and his best marshals, was able to effect against the Spaniards, who did not stand as the Anglo-Portuguese forces afterwards stood, or as the Dutch have always stood throughout the history of their tough race. As is usual in French books the proofs have not been corrected, and even in a British despatch we find Generals Alton and Pokenkam. The other book is now twelve months old, as we did not think it worth reviewing by itself: it is *La Gendarmerie Française en Espagne (1807-1814)*, an illustrated volume.

AMERICAN FICTION.

Mr. Jack Hamlin's Mediation, and other Stories. By Bret Harte. (Pearson.)—The eight stories in this volume are all worth reading. They are after the manner of a good many of Mr. Bret Harte's tales of the Far West in the early fifties, and some of them are as good as any except the very best of the author's earlier works. Familiarity has possibly taken off the edge of one's enjoyment in some of the details; but one misses the striking picturesqueness of scenery which has often contributed a good deal to the effect of the author's tales, and there seems to be some sameness in the abrupt and always agreeable ending. Jack Hamlin is a typical character sure to be a favourite. 'The Man at the Semaphore' is perhaps the most original and effective of these stories.

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford continues to write very good literature. His latest novel, *Janice Meredith*, published here by Messrs. Constable, is a long and detailed account of various persons more or less intimately connected with the American War of Independence, or (as it is more frequently called in the States) the American Revolution. There is plenty of fighting between troops and lovers. The young lady whose name is given in the title to the novel finds herself in the hands of both sets of belligerents, and as she possesses lovers and admirers in either camp, she has some trouble to play her cards to the best advantage. The narrative in which these features occur is pleasant reading. It is a long and sometimes intricate story, but it is invariably interesting. So long is it that we are probably within the mark in saying it contains two hundred thousand words. But it goes straight through the history of a war which lasted for seven years. Such a book would be difficult to read were it not written with ease and grace. Now and then a hard word occurs which is probably clearer to an American than an English reader; for instance, "primped," "peeked in" (possibly a misprint), "calimanco." It may be doubted if an American lady of one hundred and twenty years ago would use such a phrase as "I know not what is transpiring," which is suggestive of very modern journalism. The story and the clearness of the incidents are, however, graphic and attractive to any one who can keep the book in his hands for many hours, for it will not be read at a single sitting, nor even a tenth of it. The novel will add to the reputation of the author of 'The Honorable Peter Stirling' and of 'The Story of an Untold Love,' and will give him a prominent position among contemporary writers.

The Sky Pilot. By Ralph Connor. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—There is genuine pleasure to be derived from reading this sketch of life on the eastern slopes of the Rockies. It is not always easy to say so much as this of a book that is "goody-goody" and includes texts; but it is well written, full of humour, and can show touches of real pathos. It is an artless book, moreover, and might have readily been cast in the form of a series of sketches—a form from which it seems to have been rescued with difficulty, for it has a chapter or two too many as it is. There have been many stories of cowboy life and ranching experiences in America, but we have seen few that surpass this in interest. Cowboy language

is veiled in becoming terms, and approval is expressed in measured language, such as, "There ain't no manner of insects on him." The period referred to in the story seems to be not later than 1885. The book bears the imprint of an English house, but on more than one occasion we meet with American spelling and printing methods.

David Harum. By Edward Noyes Westcott. (Pearson.)—Mr. Westcott has the makings of a good novelist. He has the gift of appreciating and portraying character. His people are real and vivid, and he does his love scenes very prettily. In the art of narration he has a good deal to learn. He is too full of detail and does not know what to omit, he is too ready to let his characters relate anecdotes, and he is apt to introduce irrelevant episodes. It requires a patient reader to find out the good parts of his work, and he should bear in mind that there are not too many patient readers.

BOOKS ABOUT LANCASHIRE.

Echoes of Old Lancashire. By William E. A. Axon. (Andrews.)—It is a little curious that Mr. Andrews should have added to his list a book of 'Echoes of Old Lancashire' within a comparatively short time of the publication of his 'Bygone Lancashire'—equally curious, too, that the two works should be from the hands of father and son. We presume that the well-known strength of local feeling in Lancashire has justified Mr. Andrews's enterprise. Certainly he could not have found more competent editors; and the two books, though alike in character, do not touch each other at any point. Of the two the volume before us, the work of Mr. Axon, senior, possesses a more diversified interest. It has, too, the rarer literary flavour that tells of a life passed in the love and companionship of books. It is of course, as all such books are, a collection at haphazard of notes or articles relating to most varied points of interest in the past life of the county, its Popish plot, its Jacobite rising, its Reform agitation, its families, newspapers, notabilities, centenarians, earliest printing presses, and folklore. Intended only as a casual pastime to the lovers of topography and local literature, the book should fulfil its purpose admirably. It is not to be expected that the exactest science should characterize such a work. The article on the Lancashire Plot, for instance, is based entirely on the volume of the Chetham Society's publications dealing with that episode. Mr. Axon has made no attempt to utilize the material recently made accessible by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in their report on the Kenyon MSS. Similarly, it is a little grotesque to find on p. 44 the reports of the Deputy-Keeper referred to as reports of the Record Office. In two of the articles, however—and to our mind they are the most interesting portions of the book—Mr. Axon has performed a work of independent investigation, viz., in his account of 'Hugh of Manchester, a Statesman and Divine of the Thirteenth Century,' and in the concluding article on 'Alexander Barclay and Manchester.' Both these sections are full of interest, and show very aptly how profitable at times the service of this armchair and leisured literature can become. In connexion with the latter of these two articles an obvious printer's blunder may be pointed out. Æneas Sylvius's work 'Misera Curialium' was addressed in epistolary form "d'no Johi de Arch p'spicaci et claro juris co'sulto." It is impossible for Dr. Shaw, in sending a note of this work to Mr. Axon, to have sent it in the form in which it here (p. 248) appears printed. It is, of course, a printer's blunder, but it ought certainly never to have been passed, in simple fairness to Mr. Axon's correspondent.

Liverpool in the Reign of Charles II., by Sir Edward Moore, Bart., edited by William Fergusson Irvine (Liverpool, Young & Sons), is a republication under a new title of a MS.

hitherto known as the 'Moore Rental.' This rental was a survey of his own estates drawn up in 1668 by Edward (afterwards Sir Edward) Moore, the son of the regicide Col. John Moore, and the inheritor of the estates of the Moore family of Bank Hall, Liverpool. Edward Moore drew it up for the benefit of his son and heir William, then a boy of eleven, and he himself describes it as

"a true, just, and exact rental.....of all such yearly old Rent (or Rent of assize, as we call it in Lancashire), with chief and fee farm rents, as are due and payable.....at our Lady day and Michaelmastogether with the fines (as near as I can judge) those several tenements are worth, if clear out of lease, what improvements may be made in several places to the great advantage of your estate, what lives are at present in each tenement, what rent, together with hens, geese, with other boons, suit, or services, are paid or done, with several remarkable observations."

The value of the rental lies in the fact that whilst in intention an account of his own property, it is in effect at the same time a partial survey of Liverpool, and an almost unique record of the condition of the town and its inhabitants at what was to prove the turning-point in its history. The decade following the Restoration witnessed the emergence of Liverpool from its sixteenth-century village torpor. The trade with the Plantations was inaugurated, and from being a creek which scarcely paid the expenses of the Customs officers, it rose in a few years to a port paying 50,000*l.* a year in Customs. The rental was written at the very time of this commercial revolution, and there is trace of the fact in the record itself. One Mr. Smith, a great sugar refiner from London, came to treat with Moore for a piece of land to build a sugar refinery upon. "If this be done," enters Moore in his rental, "it will bring a trade of at least 40,000*l.* a year from the Barbados which formerly the town never knew." The main value of the record, however, is as an insight into the daily life of the town and its characters. Beginning in Oldhall Street, Moore takes his son all round the town, describing not only his various properties, but the character of the tenants:—

"Hacking, John, a very honest man; use him or his children, if ever he bath any, very well.

"Bridge, widow, a poor old woman. Her own sister, Margaret Loy, being arraigned for a witch, confessed she was one.

"Pemberton, John, the apothecary, a base, ill-contracted fellow. This man wronged this street 500*l.*, for he being the first house on that side going up, all the rest of the street engaged to build uniform with him, so that had he built four stories all the street had been so, and the houses toward the lower end of the street had been six stories in regard of the fall of the ground."

It would be quite impossible to convey an adequate idea of the wealth of personal, characteristic, and topographical material contained in this curious record. It was certainly worthy of republication, and the task of editing it could hardly have fallen into better hands than those of Mr. Irvine, the secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society. Mr. Irvine has prefixed an introduction dealing with the history of the Moore family and with the topography of Liverpool at the date of the rental. He has further annotated the rental and added a few documents in an appendix, the list of the inhabitants of Liverpool assessed to the Hearth Tax in 1663, &c. Although the rental has long been in print, having been edited by Mr. Heywood for the Chetham Society many years since, in its present sumptuous and unimpeachable form it will doubtless be welcome to Liverpool and to all interested in her. We have only to add that it has escaped Mr. Irvine's notice that the regicide Col. John Moore, the father of the maker of the rental, left behind him a six-volume MS. diary of the debates of the Long Parliament in its early years. Vols. ii.-vi. of his diary are amongst the Harleian MSS., and are in their way as valuable almost as D'Ewes's diary for the

history of the debates they cover. Is it too much to hope that one of the Lancashire societies will some day print the diary?

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE most interesting of Mr. George Lacy's *Pictures of Sport, Travel, and Adventure* (Pearson) are those which deal with the theatre of war in South Africa. Mr. Lacy made the acquaintance of the country in the early sixties, when the Boer republics and Natal were still among the best hunting grounds in the world. His interests were primarily those of a hunter, but a hunter chary of ruthless and wanton destruction. Mr. Lacy tells many a stirring tale of sport, but his book is much more than a record of slaughter. It is worth reading for its extraordinarily vivid pictures of South African landscape, which, supplemented as they are by excellent photographs, should enable readers to realize the nature of the country in which our troops are at present engaged, and the enormous difficulties of the campaign. Mr. Lacy cherishes no love for the Boers, especially those in the remoter parts of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, whose acquaintance he made when acting as a "smouse" or travelling hawk. As he is a crack shot, his estimate of Boer marksmanship is worthy of consideration: "At target shooting Boers are poor; at wild-beast and other game shooting on the open flats they are first-rate, having somehow acquired what must be regarded as quite a knack at it; at large-game shooting in the bush, notwithstanding that they have produced several tip-top elephant hunters, they are much inferior to the average English hunter, being neither so accurate nor anything like so venturesome." As to the marksmanship of the British army, Mr. Lacy is at one with Mr. Bernard Shaw: "They shoot better than Tommy Atkins, for the excellent reason that Tommy is by some mysterious dispensation probably the worst shot in the world." Mr. Lacy notices the occasional uncertainty of his own aim. On one occasion neither he nor his companion could hit anything for days. His explanation is that "after the rains the air on the mountains was a good deal clearer than it had been in the bush below, and everything looked a great deal nearer than it really was." Other sketches deal with the Kimberley diamond fields and the Zambesi falls, and with experiences in New Zealand and Australia.

Colonel Botcherby, M.S.H., by Fox Russell (Bradbury, Agnew & Co.), is a big, handsome, well-printed, easily legible volume, telling a story of no particular interest or attraction, and containing several more or less amusing illustrations, full-page and other, due to the skill of Mr. R. J. Richardson. The contents bear ample testimony to the author's knowledge of horses, horsemanship, and whatsoever pertains thereto, to his ability as a writer, to the excellence of his sentiments, and to his possession and appreciation of humour. His style, however, on the present occasion is so leisurely as to be quite tedious at the outset, and he is hampered by the necessity of attempting to bespeak attention for his titular, though not real hero, an utterly vulgar, contemptible, and even criminal snob, of whose main characteristics (which are low cunning, greed, vanity, self-assertiveness, crass ignorance, and speech that is a libel upon the Queen's English) there is far too much. His chief object appears to have been to hold up to scorn and ridicule the class of company-promoting millionaires with whom the public have become far too well acquainted in these latter days, and he seems to have had in his eye especially—though, no doubt, his chosen example is made up after the fashion in which Prometheus is fabled to have completed the formation of man—a certain notorious "colonel." Certainly the said millionaires do seem to consider it incumbent upon them to cut a figure as sportsmen. This

colonel reminds one a little of the hybrid Greek described by Horace: "Persius hic permagna negotia dives habebat Clazomenis.....Durus homo.....Confidens, tumidus"; for Col. Botcherby, when it was not to his interest to assume good nature, was not only as rich, but as hard, as brazen, as blustering, as the hybrid Greek can have been. The real hero is Col. Botcherby's secretary, the impecunious, travelled, horsily experienced brother of an earl. Nor is there anything farfetched in the idea that such a young nobleman should accept the position of private secretary and factotum in the household of such a millionaire at this end of the century, when personages "with 'andles to their names," as our colonel would have said, are found among horse-trainers, horse-insurers, and "in any capacity not menial," especially in connexion with horses. Nearly all that relates to the secretary and his love affairs, and his interview with his dying brother, is distinguished by delicacy, refinement, and pathos, but there is very little of it, comparatively. There is just one small matter which, in connexion with that subject, jars a little upon one's sense of propriety, and even likelihood. It surely is most improbable that so perfect a gentleman as the secretary would have asked permission to write to Ursula (p. 75) after so very short an acquaintance and with so very little reason. Of course there are bits of hunting and of steeplechasing, and they are well done, if not particularly thrilling; but as regards the point-to-point steeplechase (p. 283), one cannot help thinking that there was an opening for "objection."

A book on *Riding, Driving, and Kindred Sports*, by Mr. T. F. Dale, published in "The Sports Library" by Mr. Fisher Unwin, is to be recommended. It is difficult to teach any sport from books, but Mr. Dale evidently understands horses, and a great deal of what he says is useful, nothing of what he says foolish or ill expressed. The illustrations are also good.

"The Isthmian Library" (Innes & Co.) now includes *Hockey, Historical and Practical*, by J. Nicholson Smith and P. A. Robinson. Hockey has only recently come into public favour, received a half-blue at the universities, and been treated seriously by athletes. This book is the first of its kind, and a creditable performance all round, though the tendency to catalogue match results is overdone, as is usual in these modern manuals. "Mixed hockey," in which young men and maidens disport themselves together, is not commended, a verdict we endorse. There are a lot of rather absurd regulations for women included, such as to sit with your back to the engine when travelling to a match. Fair warriors are also to wear a shin-guard between two pairs of stockings. Hockey is well enough for short-skirted girls, but the game for women cannot be treated seriously. With their present length of dress they cannot run well; if they want to, they must dress like the Spartan running girl, and that they are not likely to do. And as to real play with men, the game is too violent: the present reviewer had half an eyebrow hit off twice in one afternoon.

Cut Cavendish; or, Whist in a Few Whiffs (Routledge), by Capt. A. Mainwaring, is chiefly intended for the young men of the army and navy. The rudiments of the game are inculcated with the assistance of the easy style of humour which the title exemplifies. Thus a section begins: "Ah! you start and turn pale, and even begin to swear, and say you knew there must be some infernal exceptions coming somewhere." Those who like this style of thing will be pleased. Boys in private schools, we were surprised to hear recently, play whist. It will hardly do for them.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Kate Field: a Record, by Lilian Whiting (Sampson Low & Co.), is, unfortunately, unnecessarily lengthy, and occasionally the language is turgid, not to say ungrammatical; still the author's intentions are eminently good, and Miss Field would make an excellent subject for a memoir of moderate length, for she was a capable, straightforward, impulsive, and generous woman, who tried several careers, met numbers of eminent people, and altogether led a diversified and rather restless life. She was during various periods an author, a journalist, a singer, and an actress. She was busy at one time starting the telephone system, at another she managed a co-operative dress association. She was decidedly attractive and made friends quickly; her vivacity, cleverness, and transparent honesty made her popular. The most interesting part of her life is her girlhood, when she was in Florence and knew Landor and the Brownings. Landor wrote verses to her, taught her Latin, and took her into high favour:—

"Mr. Landor confided to Mrs. Browning as they drove homeward that night down the winding slope of the hills into Florence, lying still and fair under the golden moonlight, that Miss Field was 'the most charming young lady he had ever seen.' Mrs. Browning told this to the girl the next day, 'and you know, dear Kate,' she added, 'that he has seen a great many.'"

Nor did he quarrel with her as he did with most of his favourites. Mr. Browning writes to her:—

"Do you really care to have the little photograph? Here it is with all my heart. I wonder I dare be so frank this morning, however, for a note just received from Isa mentions an instance of your autograph that strikes me with a certain awe. 'Kate,' she says, 'persists that the "Curse for a Nation" is for America and not England.' You persist, do you? No doubt against the combined intelligence of our friends, who show such hunger and thirst for a new poem of 'Ba's,' and when they get it digest the same as you see. Write a nation's curse for me, quote the antislavery society five years ago, and send it over the Western seas. 'Not so,' replied poor little Ba, 'for with my heart sore for my own land's sins, which are thus and thus, what curse can be assigned to another land when heavy sins are mine?' 'Write it for that very reason,' rejoined Ba's botherer, 'because thou hast strength to see and hate a foul thing done within thy gate,' and so after a little more silly rallying and shilly-shallying she wrote and sent over the western sea what all may read, but it appears only Kate Field out of all Florence can understand. It seems incredible. How did you find out? Besides the meaning of all these puzzling phrases, which I quote in the exact words of the poem, that the people who have broken their own chain and climbed a nation's height yet thence bear down with brand and thong on souls of others, are not precisely the English, but those who have a claim to honor in the Old World's sight are likely to live in the New World. In short, you are not only the delightful Kate Field, which I always knew you to be, but the perspicuous creature to whom I am suddenly found bowing down before you as the sole understander of Ba in all Florence."

Of the death of Mrs. Browning Miss Field wrote:—

"During her illness I have not seen her once, as she was unable to converse, but I went every day, and always the report has been more encouraging. Two days ago we saw Mr. Browning, and he like myself deceived himself by founding hopes upon her powers of endurance. Yesterday Mrs. Browning said that she felt better, read a little in the *Athenæum* and saw Miss Blagden as late as eight o'clock in the evening, who left her with but little misgiving. This morning, at half-past four, she expired unconsciously to herself with the words, 'It is beautiful,' upon her lips. Poor Mr. Browning was entirely unprepared for the terrible blow. When she raised herself to pronounce her dying words wherein she expressed the glorious life which was opening upon her, he thought it was simply a movement premonitory to coughing. I have not seen him, but Miss Blagden, who is constantly with him, says he is completely prostrated with grief."

MR. J. GARRETT UNDERHILL'S monograph *Spanish Literature in the England of the Tudors* (Macmillan & Co.) was originally written as a thesis for a degree in Columbia University, U.S. It is a painstaking piece of work, highly credit-

able to its author, and throwing a good deal of light on a subject little studied in this country. The author's style is not impeccable, but his comments are sensible, he has treated the subject carefully, and he has added a useful bibliography. It would have been well had he been less chary of references; but the only fault that we have to find is that he has failed to bring out the importance of Antwerp and Brussels as centres for the diffusion of Spanish literature. The Flemish reprints found their way to England much more readily than books printed in Spain. The late Mr. Duffield had the merit of first pointing out that Shelton translated the First Part of 'Don Quixote' from the Brussels reprint of 1607, and there can be no doubt that other translations of Spanish works were made from copies imported from the Low Countries, or, as Mr. Underhill seems to prefer to call them, the Lowlands. In a second edition he might as well correct his misspellings of the names of Cambridge colleges, such as "Magdalen" for Magdalene, and "Queen's" for Queens'.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. start a new "Library of English Classics" with *Bacon's Essays and Advancement of Learning* and *Sheridan's Plays*. Other standard works are to follow each month. Mr. A. W. Pollard is responsible for the choice of the best text, a matter of importance which has often been seriously neglected in similar reprints. We hope that no considerations of space will lead to the employment of smaller type than that adopted in the two specimens already out. If these two matters of text and type are as well attended to throughout the series as in the instances before us, the new venture, which is attractive in appearance and inexpensive, should be a decided success. We have only one comment to make. Bacon would hardly, we think, have been satisfied with the glossary of Latin quotations added to his book.

MR. CHARLES WELSH, who was well known in London when he was a partner in the firm of Griffith & Farran, has brought out at Boston, U.S., a practical manual on *Publishing a Book*, through D. C. Heath & Co., of that city, which will be found of service by young authors.

We have received the issues for 1900 of *Hazell's Annual* (Hazell); *The Catholic Directory* (Burns & Oates), an old and well-established book of reference; and a new-comer, *The Catholic Year-Book* (Kegan Paul & Co.). It is noticeable that in the list of clergy deceased during the year which the latter supplies every one who has ever been heard of outside the Roman communion, such as Canon Akers, Father Bridgett, the Rev. Luke Rivington, &c., was a "Vert." The notes on the religious orders may be useful to Protestants.

THE Superintendent of Government Printing at Calcutta has printed a *Report on the Publications issued and registered in British India*, a volume that will be welcome to the bibliographer.

We have received catalogues from Mr. Baker, Mr. Dobell, Mr. Gray (topography), Mr. Higham (theology, two good), Messrs. Maurice & Co. (two), Messrs. Parsons & Sons (interesting), Messrs. Rimell & Son, Messrs. Sotheran & Co. (good), and Messrs. Stoneham. We have also catalogues from Messrs. Meehan of Bath, Mr. Downing of Birmingham (good), Messrs. George's Sons of Bristol (extra-European travel, interesting), Mr. Wild of Burnley, Mr. Murray of Derby, Mr. Fowler of Eastbourne, Mr. Baxendine, Mr. Brown (good), Mr. Cameron, Mr. Clay (scientific books), Messrs. Douglas & Foulis, and Mr. Grant, all of Edinburgh, Mr. Carver of Hereford, Messrs. Simmons & Waters of Leamington (two, interesting), Mr. Potter (two), and Messrs. Young & Sons of Liverpool, Mr. Ward of Richmond, Surrey (engravings, &c., good), Mr. Iredale of Torquay, and Mr. Coleman of Tottenham. From abroad Messrs. Baer & Co. of

Frankfort send us a catalogue containing a good selection of Roman and Christian archaeology, and M. Twietmeyer of Leipzig one of art books.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

- Fine Art and Archaeology.*
Strachey (H.), Raphael, cr. 8vo. 5/ net.
- Poetry and the Drama.*
Coleridge (S. T.), The Rime of the Ancient Mariner, 5/ net.
Wagner's Nibelungen Ring, done into English Verse by R. Rankin: Vol. 1, Rhine Gold and Valkyrie, 12mo. 4/6
- History and Biography.*
Clarke Papers, 1647-49, edited by C. H. Firth, Vol. 3, 10/6
Hime (H. W. L.), Lucian, the Syrian Satirist, 8vo. 6/ net.
Mathew (E. J.), A First Sketch of English History, 3/6
Musgrave (G. C.), Under Three Flags in Cuba, 7/6 net.
Secombe (T.), The Age of Johnson, 1743-95, cr. 8vo. 3/6
- Geography and Travel.*
Grimble (A.), The Salmon Rivers of Scotland, Vol. 1, 4to. 52/6 net.
- Education.*
Ware (F.), Educational Reform, cr. 8vo. 2/6
- Philology.*
Adler (M.), Student's Hebrew Grammar, cr. 8vo. 3/6 net.
Plato, Thæstetus, a Translation by S. W. Dyde, 4/6 net.
- Science.*
Archbutt (L.) and Deeley (R. M.), Lubrication and Lubricants, 8vo. 2/1
Catalogue of the Fossil Bryozoa in the Department of Geology, British Museum: The Cretaceous Bryozoa, Vol. 1, by J. W. Gregory, cr. 8vo. 16/ net.
De Merio (H.), Dictionary of Medical Terms, French-English and English-French, cr. 8vo. 7/6 net.
Lister (J.), The Manufacturing Processes of Wool and Worsted, cr. 8vo. 6/ net.
Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, Vol. 82, 8vo. 23/
Microscopic Research of Glycogen: Part 2, Glycogen of Snails and Slugs, by C. Creighton, 8vo. 7/6 net.
Murray (D. A.), Plane Trigonometry for College and Secondary Schools, cr. 8vo. 3/6
West (S.), On Granular Kidney and Physiological Albuminuria, 8vo. 7/6 net.
Wood (W.), Elements of Practical Materia Medica and Pharmacy, cr. 8vo. 2/6 net.
- General Literature.*
Ashton (M.), She Stands Alone, cr. 8vo. 6/
Bacon (F.), The Essays, Colours of Good and Evil, Advancement of Learning, 8vo. 3/6 net.
Chenutt (C. W.), The Conjure Woman, cr. 8vo. 5/
Hume (F.), The Lady from Nowhere, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Lover (S.), Further Stories of Ireland, edited by D. J. O'Donoghue, 8vo. 6/
Mason (A. E. W.) and Lang (A.), Parson Kelly, cr. 8vo. 6/
Pentreath (D.), Beneath the Moon, 8vo. 6/
Woodberry (G. E.), Wild Eden, 12mo. 5/
- FOREIGN.**
- Theology.*
Catalogus Codicum Hagiographicorum Græcorum Bibliothecæ Vaticanæ, 8m.
- Fine Art and Archaeology.*
Effmann (W.), Die karolingisch-ottonischen Bauten zu Werden: I. Stephanskirche, Salvatorkirche, Peterskirche, 18m.; Die Glocken der Stadt Freiburg i. d. Schweiz, 9m.
- Political Economy.*
Aubert (G.), A quel tient l'infériorité du Commerce Français, 3fr. 50.
Mourre (Baron C.), D'où vient la Décadence Économique de la France, 3fr. 50.
- History and Biography.*
Bertha (A. de), Magyars et Roumains devant l'Histoire, 8fr.
Ducos (Comte), La Mère du Duc d'Enghien, 1750-1822, 7fr. 50.
- Geography and Travel.*
Fontane (T.), Aus England u. Schottland, 6m.
- Education.*
Ribot (A.), La Réforme de l'Enseignement Secondaire, 3fr. 50.
- Philology.*
Palander (H.), Die althochdeutschen Tiernamen: I. Die Namen der Säugetiere, 4m.
- General Literature.*
Perrodil (E. de), La Cascadi, 3fr. 50.

'THE KING'S DEPUTY.'

Dalkey, co. Dublin, January 6, 1900.

YOUR critic, in his kindly notice of my book 'The King's Deputy,' writes:—

"A rather original feature in the book is a Viceroy about whom the author changes his mind. To begin with, he appears somewhat comic—always in his cups or philandering with the ladies, and with a tendency to use his privilege of knighting people with a reckless profusion which sometimes causes slight difficulties. Subsequently he is revealed as a consummate statesman who crushes conspiracies with the most magnificent courtesy, and in general behaves in the most gallant manner imaginable."

Will you permit me to say that I did not change my mind about the Duke of Rutland, but from the beginning intended to represent him as a hard drinker, fond of the society of women, but at the same time an astute and far-seeing states-

man? A study of the history of the period will, I believe, justify me in this estimate of the duke's character. Hard drinking was a vice of the time, and was not inconsistent with statecraft. William Pitt drank heavily, and yet he was the first commoner in England. Charles James Fox gambled and drank to excess. No one doubts the respectability of Addison, yet he was often under the influence of wine, nor the vigour and elegance of Steele's diction, though he spent his life drinking and repenting.

Statesmen like Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury have made us forget that occasional, or even frequent, over-indulgence in the wine-cup has not been always incompatible with political eminence and diplomatic success. It was not mere friendship which induced Pitt to select the Duke of Rutland for the Irish Viceroyalty. The duke saw at once the necessity of the Union from an English minister's point of view, and declared that without union Ireland would, within twenty years, be separated from England. Less than sixteen years after this significant declaration the Union was an accomplished fact, but it was the Duke of Rutland who paved the way for it.

H. A. HINKSON.

. Mr. Hinkson somewhat misapprehends our criticism. The Duke of Rutland may have been a hard liver and a statesman in one. Our objection was that the author, in the first part of the book, in no way indicates the existence of the second side of his character; rather the contrary. However, the point is not important, and we are only grateful that our criticism has drawn forth Mr. Hinkson's charming letter.

WILLIAM RUFUS.

15, Waterloo Place, S.W., January 5, 1900.

MISS NORGATE points out to me that, in the correction of the press, an error, for which she is in no way responsible, has been introduced into her valuable article on William Rufus in the latest volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' The mention of "the Duchy of Normandy" in the last sentence of the text of the article should be deleted. SIDNEY LEE.

DUPLICATED BOOK-TITLES.

Clifford's Inn, E.C., January 6, 1900.

MR. CHARLES HIGHAM'S suggestion in the *Athenæum* of to-day that Stationers' Hall should provide a register of titles of new books seems to imply that he is unacquainted with 'The English Catalogue,' which supplies this want far better than Stationers' Hall could do it, without an Act of Parliament.

Surely if any officials are to publish titles it should be our national library, which already prints accessions. No copyright to accrue until the title has appeared in their printed list.

RALPH THOMAS.

THE REV. WHITWELL ELWIN.

LAST week we briefly mentioned the decease of Mr. Whitwell Elwin, well known in London, 1853-60, as editor of the *Quarterly Review*. He was probably the most learned man of his time in the literature of the eighteenth century. He was for fifty years rector of Booton, a small parish in Norfolk, which, till a few years ago, was twelve miles from the nearest railway station. He enjoyed the friendship of Lockhart, Brougham, Lyndhurst, Thackeray, and of many other men famous in literature and politics, and every one who had ever talked to him remembered his conversation and wished to meet him again. He wrote more than thirty articles in the *Quarterly Review*, of which the best are admirable essays on English literature, while his prefaces to the poems of Pope are introductions to the study of English poetry as well as critical examinations of Pope. He grew to dislike the poet's plots and subterfuges so much, that after the fifth volume he relinquished

the work, and another editor, Mr. Courthope, produced the remaining five volumes.

He was the son of Marsham Elwin, of Thirning, in Norfolk, where he was born February 26th, 1816, and he died at Booton on the first day of the year.

THE LIFE OF BABAR.

Trinity College, Dublin, December 31, 1899.

IN the exceedingly kind and appreciative review of my life of Babar, which appeared in last week's *Athenæum*, there is one little slip which gives a wrong impression. After describing Babar's famous flight, the reviewer adds, "but how he escaped from his treacherous associates is unknown, because there is a hiatus in the manuscripts of the memoirs." It is clear that your reviewer was writing his account from Erskine's translation of Babar's 'Memoirs,' not from my book, and it is quite true that the manuscripts known to Erskine do break off at the critical point, and leave us in the dark as to how Babar escaped. But had the reviewer glanced at my p. 83 he would have seen that I continue the story and bring the adventure to its end, whilst a foot-note explains that "here the Persian texts break off suddenly: the rest of the adventure is from the Turki original." The Turki text containing the passages missing in all the Persian MSS. was published more than forty years ago by Iliminski, and translated into French by M. Pavet de Courteille twenty-eight years ago, so the restored fragment is no new discovery.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

. There is no "little slip," and if there had been one it would not have been due, as Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole suggests, to the reviewer not having "glanced" at his book. It was not only read, but the extracts from the memoirs collated with Leyden and Erskine's translation. Erskine writes:—

"The narrative of Babar is here broken off at one of the most interesting moments of his history..... All the three copies which I have had an opportunity of comparing break off precisely at the same period in both instances. This holds in the original *Turki* as well as in the translation; and it is hardly conceivable that a translator would have deserted his hero in the most memorable passages of his life."

There is a similar interruption, as Erskine points out, when Babar appears to be on the point of falling into the hands of a desperate band of conspirators. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, in his foot-note on p. 83, states, "Here the Persian texts break off suddenly: the rest of the adventure is from the Turki original." What, it seems to us, he should have stated was that it was from one Turki text printed at Kazan by Iliminski and translated into French. He might have expressed his opinion of the value of this particular text, and the reason for considering that the two or three short passages which it alone preserves are to be relied on as genuine. Erskine's translation, it must be remembered, is based upon a collation of Persian and Turki manuscripts. Mr. Lane-Poole has shown his appreciation of Erskine's scholarly work by taking his extracts from it, "but," as he states, "not always verbatim." It is impossible to tell whether the slight alterations are due to a different text, or to the French translation, or to a desire to correct Erskine's translation and improve his "vigorous English." The long quotation in Mr. Lane-Poole's book from p. 76 to p. 81 comes from Erskine's translation, from p. 116 to p. 118, with trivial alterations, and scholars will prefer Erskine's sober prose.

Literary Gossip.

UNDER the title of 'Our Naval Heroes' Mr. Murray is going to publish a selection of naval biographies enriched with portraits from family pictures: Lord Exmouth, by

Mr. F. H. Pellew; Drake, by Mr. Carr Laughton; Lord Bridport and Lord Hood, by General Lord Bridport and the Hon. A. N. Hood; Sir Samuel Hood, by Admiral Sir R. V. Hamilton; Lord Hawke, by Lord Hawke and Mr. Carr Laughton; Edward III., by the Hon. A. Nelson Hood; Lord Anson, by the Earl of Lichfield; Blake, by Major E. J. Blake; Earl Howe, by Viscount Curzon; the Earl of Torrington, by Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb; Admiral Graves, by Lord Graves and Col. F. Graves; Lord St. Vincent, by Viscount St. Vincent and Mr. Carr Laughton; Sir T. Byam Martin, by Sir R. Byam Martin and Admiral Sir R. V. Hamilton; Sir Thomas Troubridge, by Commander Troubridge; Commodore John Watson, by Mr. Roberts; Admiral Vernon, by Mr. V. V. Kyrke and Major A. Venables Kyrke; and Nelson, by Earl Nelson and Mr. Laughton.

PROF. A. CAMPBELL FRASER, who is preparing a new edition of his 'Life and Works of Bishop Berkeley,' published in 1871, will be glad to receive any fresh biographical or bibliographical information, or corrections of errors in the first edition, addressed to him at the Oxford University Press. This new edition will contain the works arranged in chronological order with additional material since discovered, and Prof. Campbell Fraser, while curtailing the 'Life,' has carefully revised and, to a great extent, rewritten the dissertation and annotations. It may be expected before the end of the year.

THE Lanhydrock Library, to which we lately referred, is not so famous as it deserves to be. Its history and contents have been dealt with from time to time in *Notes and Queries* under such headings as 'Lanhydrock,' 'Gamon,' and 'Tandem D.O.M.'; in several instances communications relating to it have reached us from Mr. W. H. Allnutt. It contains many volumes collected by John, Lord Roberts, of the early Stuart period; and Hannibal Gamon's library is almost entirely incorporated. The whole contents have been overhauled in the last twenty years, old bindings carefully preserved, binder's waste sorted, and bibliographical notes added to each volume of interest. A slip catalogue will soon be written out on sheets. The work was begun by the late Lord Robartes in 1877, when Bodley's Librarian, the late Rev. H. O. Coxe, suggested the employment of Mr. Allnutt. The work has been continued by the second Lord Robartes, now Lord Clifden, almost uninterruptedly, except for delay occasioned by a fire, which spared the books and the magnificent room in which they are stored. Among other valuable discoveries in the binder's waste was a unique vellum printed A B C book, of which a small number of facsimiles were made some years ago. In the course of the last twenty years almost the whole of the books have been sent to Oxford to be examined, collated, and repaired; and the library is now in an ideal condition, everything possible in the way of old bindings or waste having been preserved intact. With regard to Hannibal Gamon's use of the motto "Tandem D.O.M.," and sometimes "Si Tandem," Mr. Allnutt suggests that the full words should read "Tandem Dei Omnipotentis Minister."

THE extracts from the journal of Lord Ossington (Evelyn Denison) written when he was Speaker of the House of Commons between 1857 and 1882, which were privately printed by his niece last summer, are to be published by Mr. Murray, as they have excited much interest among Parliamentarians. They will be accompanied by a couple of portraits.

THE Rev. H. Furneaux has died in his seventy-first year. After having been Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he accepted a college living, but instead of contenting himself, as many do, with parish work and neglecting his former studies, he devoted himself to Tacitus, and brought out at the Clarendon Press an excellent edition of the 'Annals' in two volumes and of the 'Germania' in one volume. He also published an edition of the text of the 'Annals' and an annotated edition of the first four books for school use, and made some contributions to the history of his native place, St. Germans, Cornwall.

THE Society of Historical Theology, Oxford, is going to publish pretty soon through Messrs. Longman 'The Hexateuch, according to the Revised Version, arranged in its Constituent Documents.' An introduction, notes, marginal references, and synoptical tables have been supplied by Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter and Mr. G. Harford - Battersby. The work will fill two volumes, vol. i. containing the introduction and appendices, and vol. ii. the text and notes. The following have taken part in the work: Mr. W. H. Bennett, editor of *Jeremiah* (ii.) and *Chronicles* in the 'Expositor's Bible,' and of *Joshua* in Haupt's 'S. B. O. T.'; Prof. Carpenter; Mr. E. I. Fripp, author of 'The Composition of the Book of Genesis'; Mr. Buchanan Gray, author of 'Studies in Hebrew Proper Names,' and editor of *Numbers* in the 'International Critical Commentary'; Mr. Harford - Battersby, Mr. Claude Montefiore, and Mr. W. B. Selbie; while Prof. T. K. Cheyne has contributed a chapter to the introduction.

PROF. KNIGHT, of St. Andrews, is going to publish a new biography of that oddity Lord Monboddo, founded on family manuscripts, and including his letters to his literary friends, which were rather essays than letters, and are now printed for the first time. Among his correspondents were Harris, the author of 'Hermes,' Dugald Stewart, Sir William Jones, Sir John Pringle, Bishop Horsley, and Welbore Ellis.

By arrangement with Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, who are the publishers of the work in the United States, Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will issue two crown octavo volumes, with sixty illustrations by Fulleylove and Delafontaine and from photographs, of 'The Stones of Paris in History and Letters,' by Mr. Ellis Martin and Mrs. Martin. The migrations of Molière, La Fontaine, Corneille, Racine, Balzac, Hugo, and Dumas are traced from one house to another.

SIR WILLIAM ANSON, M.P., Warden of All Souls', will preside next Wednesday at the banquet of old Balliol men to be held in Manchester.

A LARGE-TYPE edition, in crown octavo, of Dr. Moore's Oxford text of the 'Divina Commedia' will be published at once at the Clarendon Press. It will contain a few emendations and corrections, and a revised index of proper names by Mr. Paget Toynbee. A volume of notes by the Rev. H. F. Tozer is in preparation, and should be in the hands of Dante students in little more than a year and a half from the present time.

OWING to the projected widening of the East Strand Mr. Nutt will be compelled to leave the two shops which have been haunted by two generations of scholars, men of science, and bibliophiles, and which his firm has tenanted for the last fifty years, having left 158, Fleet Street, in October, 1849. It is going to take up its abode in Long Acre, having found it impossible to get adequate accommodation nearer St. Mary-le-Strand.

WE regret to hear of the decease of our old contributor the Hon. John Foster Vesey Fitzgerald, who died at his house in Philbeach Gardens on Wednesday, January 3rd. He wrote for us mainly on Australian matters, with which he was singularly well acquainted, having emigrated as early as 1841 to Australia, and being returned by the district of Port Phillip to the Sydney Parliament in 1847. He was afterwards Colonial Secretary in Victoria, and was for some time Acting Governor. Whilst in office he passed a measure known as the Victorian Constitution, which has been eminently successful. He also introduced many useful Bills which have since nearly all been adopted.

THE Domesday Survey will receive special attention in the 'Victorian History of the Counties of England' now in progress. It is believed that in several counties there are students of Domesday whose local knowledge of the district would enable them to render valuable assistance, especially in identifying places. Those who may be able to give such help are invited to communicate with the editor of the 'Victorian History,' 2, Whitehall Gardens, Westminster.

THE account of Mr. Theodore Bent's last journeys in Southern Arabia and the Eastern Sudan, previously mentioned in these columns as having been written partly by the late Mr. Bent and partly by his widow, the publication of which was unavoidably delayed, is now printed, and will be issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on the 26th inst. The work will include six maps and twenty-four full-page illustrations.

At the last monthly meeting of the Board of the Booksellers' Provident Institution the sum of nearly 100*l.* was voted for the relief of fifty-seven members and widows, and the Secretary reported the receipt of the usual donations from Mr. C. J. Longman, Mr. W. E. Green, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Mr. C. E. Layton, Messrs. J. Whitaker & Sons, and Mr. H. H. Hodgson for distribution as Christmas gifts among the recipients of temporary and permanent relief.

MR. MURRAY has been lucky enough to find the trade subscription for the life of the Duchess of Teck, which Mr. Kinloch Cooke

has written, completely filled, a rare feat in these warlike days. The book will be out in a few days.

THE next elections to the Senate of London University will constitute that body as it will exist when the scheme of the Statutory Commission comes into operation. Convocation meets on Monday next, and it is understood that arrangements will then be made for adapting and entering on the new home of the University at South Kensington during the spring.

THE Dundee High School, which has complained more than once of the competition of higher Board schools supported by public money, has been driven to one of the least satisfactory methods of effecting a balance in its finances—that of reducing the salaries of the teaching staff.

READERS of Evelyn's 'Diary' may be interested in a paper lately published in the *Journal* of the British and American Archaeological Society at Rome, on the subject of his visit to the Eternal City in 1644-5. The author is Dr. Tesoroni, an Italian who writes in English and is already well known by other contributions on Anglo-Roman subjects. His main object in writing appears to be to illustrate from Evelyn the state of Rome in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

THE death is announced of Mr. Bernard Becker, whose books 'Adventurous Lives' and 'Scientific London' were popular in the seventies. He acted as a special correspondent of the *Daily News*, and was an active contributor to the press. He wrote many of the 'Celebrities at Home' in the *World* in its early days.

THE *Literarische Zentralblatt für Deutschland*, which was founded by Friedrich Zarncke in 1850, opens the new year with an interesting "Jubiläumsnummer," which contains a complete catalogue of contributors and a portrait of F. Zarncke.

THE decease is announced of the veteran Professor of Greek and Roman Philosophy at the Collège de France, M. Lévêque. He wrote a monograph on the 'Science du Beau' and 'Études de Philosophie Grecque et Latine.' He was in his eighty-second year.

THE University of Bonn has recently lost Dr. Joseph Neuhäuser, who occupied there the chair of Professor of Philosophy. He was connected with the Rhenish university as teacher for a space of forty-one years. Among his best works were 'Cadmillus sive de Cabirorum Cultu' and 'Aristoteles Lehre vom sinnlichen Erkenntnisvermögen.'

WE greatly regret to say that, owing to an accident at press in last week's issue, the name of Mr. R. C. Leslie was omitted at the foot of the first letter inserted on the subject of 'A Gaff Topsail Yard.' This is the more unfortunate because Mr. Leslie is a well-known authority in regard to such matters.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include a List of Schools of Art and Art Classes, &c., England and Wales, taking Attendance Grants during Session 1896-7 (1*d.*).

SCIENCE

A Hand-list of the Genera and Species of Birds. Vol. I. By R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL.D., Assistant Keeper, Department of Zoology, British Museum. (The Trustees.)

BETWEEN the years 1869 and 1871 the authorities of the British Museum issued their first 'Hand-list of Birds,' compiled by the late G. R. Gray, a work which has been out of print for some time, and still longer out of date. The conclusion of the great 'Catalogue of Birds'—twenty-seven volumes—towards the close of 1898, seemed a favourable opportunity for the preparation of a new 'Hand-list,' founded upon the 'Catalogue'; and it would have been difficult to select any one better fitted for this task than Dr. Sharpe, who had contributed very largely to the production of the above-mentioned monumental series. The system of classification now employed is very different from that of Gray, and is mainly that which was proposed by Dr. Sharpe in his address to the Ornithological Congress held at Buda-Pesth in 1891; while an important and novel feature is the insertion of extinct species as nearly in their proper places as the state of our knowledge may permit. Antique type distinguishes the names of these species. The foundation of the work done in this direction is chiefly Mr. Lydekker's 'Catalogue of Fossil Birds,' which was noticed at some length by us (on July 29th, 1893, p. 163), supplemented by later assistance from other specialists, such as Prof. Milne-Edwards, Dr. Shufeldt, and Mr. C. W. Andrews, of the Geological Department of the Museum. This insertion of extinct and archaic forms naturally leads the author to make a beginning with the Saururæ as his first sub-class, the Ratitæ being the second, and the Carinatæ the third. Working upwards to the more highly specialized forms, the present volume terminates with the owls (Strigiformes); but no useful purpose would be served by the mere enumeration of the twenty-six orders thus far mentioned. It is even probable that by this time Dr. Sharpe is regretting that he was provoked to number them, for, by one of those accidents which indicate the personality of Ahri-man, the "copy" of Palamedæ seems to have gone astray, and was not missed until too late. Now if Dr. Sharpe had adopted the same classification as that which he employed contemporaneously in his 'Aves' in the *Zoological Record* recently issued, and had included in his order Anseriformes the sub-orders Phœnicopteri, Palamedæ, and Anseres, this could have been remedied; but unfortunately in the 'Hand-list' he has raised the flamingoes to the rank of "Order xix. Phœnicopteriformes," and restricted his "Order xx. Anseriformes" to the family Anatidæ, so that the intercalation of Palamedæ is rendered difficult. Apart from this real misfortune the work seems to be admirably done, the geographical range of each species being expressed with as much clearness as is compatible with the inch of space allotted; and the author is to be congratulated upon the performance of a very difficult task with considerable tact as well as knowledge. As a minor point, we may demur to "Cathartidiformes," for we consider that Cathartes

would have Cathartis, and not Cathartid, as its genitive. The second title of the work is 'Nomenclator Avium tum fossilium tum viventium,' which may be classically correct, but contains too much "um" for euphony.

The History of the European Fauna. By R. F. Scharff. (Scott.)—It is much to be feared that the valuable study of the geographical distribution of animals is going to become the prey of the bookmaker. From the literary point of view the volume before us strengthens our fears, while from the scientific it seems to us both unconvincing and unnecessary. The author is in charge of the Natural History Collections in the Dublin Museum.

Types of British Animals. By F. G. Afalo. (Sands & Co.)—As this is a volume of "The Library for Young Naturalists" it ought to have been submitted to a boy. We should have done so had the style been less like that of the *Boy's Own Paper*. "Our mammals are a silent lot," "The crow tribe are a destructive gang," is not the kind of English we want our boys to write. The statement that in the frog "there are certain holes in the skin that form a kind of supplementary breathing apparatus" is not to be characterized in ordinary language, but it may be ranked with the extraordinary piece of information that many insects have compound eyes all over the head. The statement that the eggs of the lobster are carried in a yellow mass is, we presume, the result of mere carelessness. There is a vague statement regarding a parasite of the cat or the mouse which, so far as we can disentangle it, is sheer nonsense. Why the reproduction of sponges should be said to be "half animal and half vegetable" passes our comprehension, and will assuredly convey nothing to the "young naturalist."

New editions of White's *Selborne* are, we suppose, more publishers' ventures than anything else. That by the late Mr. Grant Allen, issued by Mr. Lane, is a rather handsome, but somewhat cumbersome volume, inadequately illustrated. The peculiarity of this edition appears to be the publication for the first time of 'Marginalia' by S. T. Coleridge, but they hardly afford sufficient reason for this reissue. Mr. Allen has not overlaid the text with too many foot-notes, and he has prefixed an introduction which is really interesting.

The Zoological Record, 1898. (Gurney & Jackson.)—Dr. Sharpe is always to be congratulated for his promptness when, as this time, he succeeds in producing his volume early in December. The recent additions to his staff appear to have settled down to their work, and but little fault can be found on the score of omissions. The only new recorder is Mr. E. R. Sykes, who undertakes the Mollusca; as he has the saving sense of humour it is to be hoped that he will continue to do work which he has begun very well, but it must be work rather against the collar to record an author who offers the following diagnosis: "Subateno-subleptogyral, latumbilicate, subcrassi-subirregulari-bullicostate, rursi-recti-costate, subalti-septicarinate." A nice derangement of epitaphs for what is called zoological literature.

Hermann L. F. von Helmholtz. By J. G. M'Kendrick, M.D. (Fisher Unwin.)—It requires no small amount of courage to undertake the biography of a man of such varied achievements as Von Helmholtz. A mathematician by natural inclination, but led by circumstances to enter the profession of medicine, he did epoch-making work in many departments of physiology, and also in some of the higher branches of applied mathematics. He was the first to determine the speed with which stimuli are propagated along the nerves, and found that instead of being thousands of miles per second, as previously supposed, it was only about a

hundred yards per second. Up to his time the retina of the living subject had never been seen, being hidden in the darkness of its chamber. But a scientific study of the conditions of illumination, combined with the conditions of distinct vision, enabled him to overcome this difficulty; and his ophthalmoscope is now in the hands of every oculist. In the physiology of hearing his achievements were even more sweeping. It is to him that we owe most of our knowledge respecting the mechanism by which the ear discriminates pitch, the physiological origin of "beats" and "resultant tones," the physical basis of difference of quality in sounds of the same pitch, and the physiological cause of the difference between concord and discord. His views at first met with small favour among professional musicians, but are now included among the subjects required of candidates for musical degrees. Prof. M'Kendrick has produced a very interesting memoir, and has succeeded in giving a substantially correct popular account of many abstruse points, not excepting the highly mathematical subject of vortex motion. The personal characteristics of his hero are also sympathetically discussed. The fame of Von Helmholtz rests mainly on his two elaborate treatises the 'Sensations of Tone' and the 'Physiological Optics.' The former is accessible to English readers in Ellis's excellent translation. The latter, strange to say, has not yet been rendered into English.

BOTANICAL LITERATURE.

The Teaching Botanist. By William F. Ganong. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is a most refreshing and encouraging book. Deluged as we are with text-books great and small, it is difficult to find much novelty either in the subject or its treatment, and therefore we welcome with the more cordiality a book in which the subject is seen in a new light, and in which the treatment is novel and suggestive. One thing is abundantly made clear, and that is the higher value attached in the United States to the teaching of botany as a part of mental discipline and general culture than in the countries of the Old World. Apart from the great leaders who, in any circumstances, would command respect everywhere, the rank and file of botanists have been considered, or, with the retiring disposition characteristic of them, have considered themselves, to be a feeble folk. Practical people have looked down upon them, and the frivolous have ridiculed their sesquipedalian terminology. Botanists may now, in the light of this book, lift up their heads:—

"The sciences to-day are coming to mean much more in education than the mere stopping of a gap in the general system, more than any certain kind of training, even more than a kind of knowledge made desirable by the activities of the times; they are coming to mean nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all other subjects whatsoever as elements in culture. This conception of the place of botany in education demands much more than the use of such parts of it as are particularly good for inductive training; its treatment as an entity complete and well rounded, which implies, again, an objective optimum as the ideal. I believe such an objective optimum exists, though much experiment and discussion are needful before it will be found. Nevertheless, some of its characteristics are plain, and these are embodied in the recommendations given in this book."

The "objective optimum" with our forefathers was reached when some rare or interesting plant presented itself in a country ramble. And who can gauge the joy and satisfaction when the "optimum" was found? The joy was akin to the sportsman's pride in his "bag." In present days a satisfactory "section" revealing some interesting or novel point of structure excites the same feelings. But Prof. Ganong's "optimum" is something better than all this, though even he cannot quite define what it is, or where it may be found. For teaching purposes, as the whole science cannot be dealt with, the question of choice or selection presents

itself, and the teacher has to find out what will give the best returns for the time and energy expended, and this selection of the fittest furnishes the "optimum" desiderated. The question is so intricate that many chapters would be needed for its adequate discussion. All we can do is to refer the reader to Prof. Ganong's pages, which he will find worth reading for their suggestiveness and originality of treatment. When we descend from the abstract to the concrete, and examine how the Professor acts up to his own principles, we find him insisting on the desirability of the teacher himself being a student, and, according to the measure of his ability and opportunity, devoting himself to original research. Work in the laboratory is discussed, field excursions are advocated, and the value of accurate drawing insisted upon. For the rest, part ii., in which directions are given to the student how and what he should observe, does not materially differ from the host of similar books now in the market, unless, perhaps, in the greater stress laid on the study of the adaptation of the plant to the conditions of the outer world.

A Practical Introduction to the Study of Botany. By J. Bretland Farmer. (Longmans & Co.)—If the coming generation are ignorant of botany it will not be for the want of textbooks, and good ones too. We have already had occasion to mention several, and now comes another which is certainly entitled to rank among the best. In it the pupil is made to see what there is to be seen. More than that, he is induced to put two and two together, and see the result. Observation, comparison, and induction are thus brought into play almost unconsciously by the pupil, so that by the time he has worked through these pages he will be in possession of an excellent general knowledge of botany. Perhaps the weakest part of the book is that devoted to classification. Examples of various orders are given, but we fail to find sufficient indication of the genealogical basis of classification, or of the relative value, for classificatory purposes, of certain marks or characters. As it is, one character seems to be as good as another, and so, indeed, it may be in professedly artificial systems; but it is very different in the case of natural—i.e., phylogenetic—arrangements.

Wild Flowers from Palestine. Gathered and pressed by the Rev. Harvey B. Greene. With an Introduction by the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole. (Arnold.)—This is a little book the intention of which much transcends the realization. Most people are interested in the subject-matter, some intensely so. The "lily of the field" is here represented by a single blossom of what we now call an anemone (*A. coronaria*). How or why it is identified with the "lily of the field" we are not told. No doubt the lesson intended to be conveyed is the same, whatever the plant may be, and from that point of view its exact determination is of no moment; but from the concrete aspect adopted by our author, accuracy as strict as is attainable is essential. To further illustrate our meaning, we may ask why the flower-head of an umbellifer called *Artemisia squamata*, which closely resembles *Daucus carota*, is designated "Madonna" flower. The rose of Sharon, concerning whose identity so much has been written, is, "without doubt," referred to *Crocus gailardoti*, although in the exhaustive monograph on the genus *Crocus* of Mr. George Maw not a word is said on the subject! The wild mignonette is spoken of with rather more hesitation as the "hyssop out of the wall." The specimens are small and incomplete, and not so well selected as they might have been—still they are from the Holy Land.

Botany for Beginners. By Ernest Evans. (Macmillan & Co.)—The alliterative title has charms it is evident, for we know of two or three books with the same title already. The

present volume is designed to meet the requirements of the Science and Art Department, but the author is quite justified in saying that it is not a "cram-book." Its object is, indeed, to enable the pupil to find out for himself about the subject rather than to have it instilled into him by didactic instruction furnished by the teacher. The illustrations are many of them novel. We have nothing but commendation for the little treatise as a whole, although in places it shows traces of the influence of textbooks or teachers rather than of observation. Things are said to be united which were never separate, parts are described as numerous when they are merely branched. "The adhesion of the stamens" in hypogynous flowers (!) is described as "springing from beneath the pistil." "Perigynous" stamens are said to be "inserted on" the calyx, and epigynous stamens are similarly stated to be "inserted on" the top of the ovary. Epipetalous stamens are said to be "united to" the corolla; and gynandrous flowers are those in which the stamens are "joined" to the pistil. Such loose assertions will have to be unlearned by the pupil when he begins to work at the development of the flower.

The North American Slime-Moulds, &c. By T. A. Macbride. (Macmillan & Co.)—Prof. Macbride has in the present volume laid before us an excellent account of those curious beings called by the learned Myxomycetes. They are neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red-herring, but to the student they are, on that very account, all the more interesting. The general tendency nowadays is to allot them to the vegetable kingdom by reason of their fructification. In modern times De Bary, Rostafinski, Masse, and Lister have been the leading authorities on the nature and classification of these fungi, if we are so to term them, and Prof. Macbride follows their lead, providing what seem to be clear, accurate descriptions, with appropriate measurements, such as his predecessors could not in all cases furnish. It is a pity that he has thought it necessary to follow others who have done evil by changing the nomenclature established by Rostafinski. He assumes that "common honesty" requires that the work of our predecessors should be recognized; but in these questions of nomenclature there is no "common honesty" involved, one way or the other. To mix up questions of mere labelling with history or synonymy is to lead to endless inconvenience. A man's reputation as a naturalist no more depends on the names he may have given to the plants or animals he may have studied than does the excellence of a good portrait depend on the frame which encircles it. The full value of a treatise like this can only be assessed by actual use in the field or the laboratory. All we can say is that the arrangement is orderly and methodic, the illustrations excellent, and the index copious—in fine, it appears to have all the attributes of a good monograph.

More Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden. By Mrs. C. W. Earle. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—This is just what the title would lead us to expect, and as such it is scarcely open to criticism. Long before the author has done with her garden gossip she is off to her cookery-book or indulging in moral reflections. Now she is explaining the meaning of "giving his friend a gudgeon" by stating that it is equivalent to "pulling his leg." Immediately follows a passage relating to the Japanese Sedum. Then she notes how "the common butterflies all flop about it with the keenest enjoyment," but the same remark is applicable to butterflies that are less common, as the Red Admiral and the Peacock, while the humming-bird hawk-moth may sometimes be seen hovering over its great pink panicles. We have scarcely read the page or two referring to this attractive plant before we are told how to make bread sauce. Grouse salad and pickled damsons follow; and last of all a long note on girls and young women,

perhaps the least attractive part of the volume. In short, it is a book to be taken up at odd moments, in a waiting-room or corridor-carriage when passing through uninteresting country, but not one to be laid on the library table when work has to be done, for the book will be read, but the work will not be done.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE comet which was discovered by Mr. Finlay at the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th of September, 1896, found to be moving in an elliptic orbit with a period of about 6½ years, and observed at the return predicted for the summer of 1893, will be due in perihelion again next month. M. Schulhof has calculated its positions for the present return, and finds that it will be so unfavourably placed that the chance of its becoming visible is almost nil. At the next return, in 1906, however, it will probably be very brilliant, and will approach the earth, towards the middle of August, within about 0.20 of the mean distance of the sun. M. Schulhof further finds that in 1910 the comet will make rather a near approach to Jupiter, affording another opportunity of determining the mass of that planet.

Prof. A. S. Herschel noticed a fine display of the Quadrantid meteors at Slough (the scene of so many of his grandfather's triumphs) on the 2nd inst. It commenced about 11 o'clock, and continued for three or four hours. Considerably more than a hundred meteors were observed, one as bright as Venus and another much brighter than that planet, most of them radiating from the small constellation named by Bode Quadrans Muralis, which is situated above the head of Boötes.

SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN.—Dec. 21, 1899.—Dr. A. Günther, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. E. Jones was admitted a Fellow.—The Zoological Secretary communicated a paper by Prof. T. W. Bridge on the air-bladder and its connexions with the auditory organs in the Notopteridae. The anatomy of the air-bladder, auditory organ, and associated parts was described in detail in *Notopterus borneensis*, it being shown that their condition was essentially the same for that species and *N. pallasi*, and that Cuvier and Valenciennes had erred in regard to the latter by confusing the auditory caeca-containing and cranial cavities. Comparison was instituted with other teleosts in which the air-bladder enters into relationship with the occipital region of the skull, and the physiological significance of the facts was discussed.—Some remarks were made by Dr. W. G. Ridewood.—Mr. F. Chapman read a paper on some new Foraminifera from the Funafuti Atoll, Ellice Islands. The specimens comprised the larger forms found at Funafuti and on coral-reefs generally, together with a new genus (*Haplocatenia*) and eight new species. The author contested Prof. Haeckel's view that *Sagenella* (*Sagenia*) might belong to the deep-sea Keratosa; and amongst other points of interest he noted the occurrence in some abundance, both inside the lagoon and on the outer reef, of the Litolid *Haddonella torresiensis* and the importance of *Carpenteria* as a reef-former. Three species of this genus were described, and an account was given of their shell-structure. Some of the most richly coloured specimens of *Polytrema* were found to occur at the greatest depths recorded for this genus. A new variety of *P. miniacum* was described, showing a novel mode of growth; i.e., an intergrowth with a laminated Lithothamnion encompassing coral-fragments and forming nodules of considerable size. A doubtful point as to the interpretation of the two types of *Heterostigma* met with in these deposits was settled by the discovery in each case of the megalosphere and microsphere. The abundance in this area of the locally restricted genus *Cycloclypeus* was proved by the dredgings made by Prof. David and Messrs. Halligan and Finch around Funafuti.—A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Smith-Woodward, Cullis, and Vaughan Jennings took part.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 9.—Mr. C. Hawksley, V.P., in the chair.—It was announced that 16 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 16 candidates had been admitted as Students. The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 5 Members, 19 Associate Members, and 1 Associate.—Two papers

were read. The first, on 'The Purification of Water after its Use in Manufactories,' by Mr. R. A. Tatton, dealt with the seriously polluted condition of the rivers in the Mersey and Irwell watershed, which had for many years been the subject of complaint. The second paper, on 'Experiments on the Purification of Waste Water from Factories,' by Mr. W. O. E. Meade-King, was an account of experiments made with a view to arrive at a simple and efficient means of dealing with foul waters after their use in manufactories.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Academy, 4.—Portrait Painting, Lecture II., Prof. H. Herkomer.
— Victoria Institute, 4½.—Notes on Oriental Congress, Rome, 1899, Mr. T. G. Pinches.
— London Institution, 5.—'Ether and Atoms,' Dr. J. A. Fleming.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Forest Management,' Mr. J. Nisbet.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Structure and Classification of Fishes,' Lecture I., Prof. E. Ray Lankester.
— Statistical, 5.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Purification of Water after its Use in Manufactories' and 'Experiments on the Purification of Waste Water from Factories.' Paper on 'Swing-Bridges over the River Weaver at Northwich,' Mr. J. A. Sauer.
Wed. Meteorological, 7½.—Annual Meeting, President's Address.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Ventilation without Draughts,' Mr. A. Rigg.
— Entomological, 8.—Annual Meeting, President's Address.
— Microscopical, 8.—President's Address.
— Folk-Lore, 8.—Annual Meeting, President's Address.
— British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Zoology represented on Monumental Brasses in Gloucestershire,' Mr. C. Davis.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Senses of Primitive Man,' Lecture I., Dr. W. H. Rivers.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'Painting in Enamel,' Lecture I., Prof. H. Herkomer.
— Royal, 4½.
— Society of Arts, 4½.—'Our Work in India in the Nineteenth Century,' Sir W. Lee-Warner.
— Historical, 5.—'The Diplomatic Correspondence between England and Russia in the First Half of the Eighteenth Century,' Mrs. D'Arcy Collyer.
— London Institution, 8.—'Beginnings of Trade and Commerce,' Mr. W. St. Chad Bosworth (Travellers Lecture).
— Linnean, 8.—'The Existence of Nasal Secretory Sacs and of a Nasopharyngeal Communication in the Teleostei,' Mr. H. M. Kyle.
— Chemical, 8.—'Nitrogen Halogen Compounds,' Messrs. J. Sieglitz and E. E. Slosson.
— 'Chlorine Derivatives of Pyridine, Part V.,' Messrs. W. J. Sell and F. W. Dootson.
— 'Action of Fuming Nitric Acid,' Dr. A. Lapworth and Mr. E. M. Chapman.
— 'Electrolysis of Nitrogen Hydrides and of Hydroxylamine,' Dr. B. C. Szarvasy.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8½.—Report as Local Secretary for Sussex, Mr. R. Garroby Rice.
— 'A Discovery of Sepulchral Urns in Bleasdale, Lancs.,' Lieut.-Col. Fishwick.
Fri. Royal Institution, 9.—'Flight,' Lord Rayleigh.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Neglected Byways in Music,' Lecture I., Sir H. H. Parry.

Science Gossip.

THE fifty-third annual general meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers will be held on Friday evening, January 26th, when the chair will be taken at 8 o'clock by the President, Sir William H. White, F.R.S. The Annual Report of the Council will be presented to the meeting. The annual election of the President, Vice-Presidents, and members of Council, and the ordinary election of new members, will take place at this meeting. The following paper will be read and discussed: 'Water Meters of the Present Day, with Special Reference to Small Flows and Waste in Dribbles,' by Mr. William Schönheyder.

ORNITHOLOGY has sustained a severe loss by the death of Dr. Elliott Coues. Born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on September 9th, 1842, Coues graduated at Columbian University, Washington; served as assistant-surgeon in the U.S. army from 1864 to 1881; became Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at Norwich University, Vermont, in 1869; and held the Chair of Anatomy in the National Medical College from 1877 to 1883. This training was of great use to him in the preparation of his numerous and important works on zoology, and his employment on the frontier in the U.S. Government Survey added to the opportunities which he never neglected. Some of these, which were of great importance at the time of their publication, were his critical reviews and monographs of several families of birds, although the works which attained the dignity of separate publication, and upon which his reputation rests, are the 'Key to North American Birds,' three editions; 'The Birds of the North-West'; 'The Birds of the Colorado Valley,' with a first instalment of a valuable bibliography, to which additions were afterwards made; and a 'Check-List of North American Birds,' with very interesting notes on the derivation of names. The list of his other contributions to science would

fill at least two of our columns, and by no means among the least in value are the editorial notes to 'Audubon and his Journals' and to the new edition (1893) of 'The Expedition of Lewis and Clark to the Sources of the Missouri.' Coues's activity was wonderful, and, as will be seen, he died comparatively young. British ornithologists will feel a regret almost equal to that experienced by his own countrymen.

SIR THOMAS PAINE writes:—

"The *Athenæum* is generally extremely well informed, but I think you have been a little misled as to the statement in last Saturday's number as to an early publication of Sir J. Paget's. This was entitled 'A Sketch of the Natural History of Great Yarmouth and its Neighbourhood,' by C. J. and James Paget, and was, I think, published in the year 1833 or 1834. I had a copy for many years, but it has got mislaid and I cannot now find it. Sir J. Paget was the fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Paget. C. J. (Charles John) was the fourth, and the late Sir G. Paget the third son. Mr. C. J. Paget died in early middle life, and was an enthusiastic entomologist, and had a very complete collection, which I saw in my boyhood. The natural history sketch was (I rather think) entirely confined to various departments of the animal kingdom, and had a very well-written general introduction of about twenty-five pages octavo, followed by a synoptical list of mammalia, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, and other lower departments of animal life, stating which were rare and which common, and giving the scientific name of each species. My belief was that there was no botany; but I speak from a memory of over thirty years ago, since which I have not seen the book. About a year ago, when we were talking of the little book in question (an octavo volume in boards of about one hundred and twenty pages), Sir James told me that his brother Charles did the entomological portions, and all the rest was by him."

GEOLOGISTS will recall the name of an old correspondent in Edwin A'Court Smith, who died at his cottage at Gurnard, near Cowes, on January 5th, at the age of eighty-nine. Though possessing none of the advantages of education or scientific training, he was a born naturalist and antiquary, and of his own initiative, unaided save by his own hands, he carried on protracted and laborious excavations on the foreshore of the Solent, unearthed a Roman villa and various antiquities, and formed large fossil collections, whence the Natural History Museum and other museums have been enriched with rare specimens. Meanwhile, the fortunate discoverer endeavoured to support his family on the produce of his garden! Mr. A'Court Smith—he was tenacious of the noble strain—was a pathetic illustration of natural gifts crippled by circumstances. When his sight was dimmed and his natural strength abated by the burden of years, his enthusiasm for science never failed. His laborious unrewarded life belongs to the romance of science, and a stern inexorable romance it is.

THE decease is announced of Mr. H. Tracey Coxwell, the well-known aeronaut.

FINE ARTS

Luton Church, Historical and Descriptive. By the late Henry Cobbe, M.A. (Bell & Sons.)

THE chief design of this massive work of nearly 700 pages is to give as full an account as practicable of the history of the somewhat important parish church of Luton from the earliest times to the present day. The author, a well-known scholar and antiquary, died towards the end of last year at an advanced age, when only a small portion of the sheets of this work had passed through the press. The volume suffers somewhat in consequence, for it is not likely that the present arrangement, whereby the more important half of the book is relegated to an appendix, would have been adopted if he had lived.

Bedfordshire was converted to Christianity in the latter part of the seventh century, and there can be no doubt whatever that monasteries were at that time established in this part of Mercia as centres for the teaching of the new or revived faith. It is highly probable, although it cannot be definitely proved, that Luton was one of these centres. This first church or monastic establishment would doubtless be swept away during the incursion of the pagan Danes. In 919 Edward the Elder reconquered the entire district now called Bedfordshire, recovering at the same time the full extent of the royal estate at Luton. Edward, who was usually known as "the Builder," from the number of churches that he erected, would not fail to build or rebuild a great church at Luton. Here his son Athelstan held a national Parliament in 931, at which there was the largest attendance of any on record.

After the Norman Conquest the manor and revenues of Luton were held immediately by the Conqueror and by Rufus. Henry I. bestowed them upon his illegitimate son Robert, Earl of Gloucester. During Earl Robert's possession the old Saxon church was levelled to the ground, and a Norman church of some magnitude erected on a new site in the midst of the growing population, who were leaving the vicinity of the old manor-house and settling themselves along the road leading to St. Albans. About 1150 the advowson of the church was made over to Robert, eighteenth abbot of the neighbouring Abbey of St. Albans, and the abbot, with the consent of the convent, appropriated its revenues to the cellarer of the abbey. The profits were to be chiefly employed in providing for pilgrims to the shrine and for travellers and guests, but a certain portion was to be set apart for two priests of good life to perform divine service in the church of Luton.

Richard I. conferred on Baldwin de Bethune, afterwards Earl of Albemarle, the three royal manors of Luton, Wantage (Berks), and Norton (Northampton). The confirmation of the abbey's property and privileges by Earl Baldwin's two charters relates matter of much local interest as to the vicarage, market, and fair, which is fully dealt with by Mr. Cobbe. At the annual fair, which was held on "Lady Day in harvest" (August 15th), everything was allowed to be sold save gold, horses, tanned skins, and men. It is expressly stated that men (i.e., slaves) used formerly to be sold at this fair. In 1202 the market day at Luton, which had formerly been held on Sundays from time immemorial, was changed, and ordered henceforth to be held on Mondays. The better observance of the Sunday was a popular movement in the time of King John, a large number of Sunday markets and fairs being transferred to weekdays during that reign, especially throughout the Midlands.

The successor to Earl Baldwin in the manor and honour of Luton was another man of note, Falkes de Breauté, a Norman of humble origin, who showed an unscrupulous devotion to the king's cause, and was rewarded by John with lavish generosity. The king on his deathbed in 1216 assigned to him the honour of Luton, and made him one of the executors of his will, and in

1221 Falkes had completed the building of his castle at Luton, by which he intended to overawe the town and district. He appropriated to himself the common pastures, dispossessed thirty-two of his own freemen in the manor of Luton of their holdings, and did wanton injury to the property of the abbey. The wrongs done to the town folk of Luton formed the climax which brought about the tyrant's downfall and his eventual outlawry.

William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, one of the most strenuous supporters of the baronial cause in the time of John, was the next of the famous holders of Luton Manor. His wife, Lady Eleanor, was sister to Henry III., and on the Earl's death in 1231 she held Luton for the seven years of her widowhood, having taken a vow of chastity before the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Countess was but eleven at the time of her marriage, and only seventeen when she became a widow, so that it is scarcely surprising to learn that a dispensation from her vow was sought and obtained at the age of twenty-four, to enable her to marry Simon de Montfort. For twenty-seven years the Earl of Leicester held the manor of Luton. The friendliness of Simon and Eleanor to the church of Luton is shown by his directing that the tithes from his demesne within the parish should be paid without the expense of collecting them, thereby forestalling the modern plan of a cheque from the agent of the estate.

Mr. Cobbe does not enter into detail with regard to the succession of the manor of Luton after Simon de Montfort's death, and contents himself with stating that it remained in the hands of the family and descendants of Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, till 1416, when it passed to John Plantagenet, Duke of Bedford. On his death without issue, Luton passed to the Duke's nephew, Henry VI., and, in such a voluminous work, it is surprising that further information is not given, if only in the briefest form. It is, for instance, of some interest to know that Henry VI. conferred the manor of Luton, together with the market, fair, and right of free warren, on Robert Whittingham.

A deservedly full account is furnished of the formal ordination of a vicarage at Luton at the early date of 1219. The arrangement on the part of the Abbey of St. Albans of appointing a temporary and stipendiary vicar for Luton, removable at the will of the patron, was the subject of prolonged controversy between the able and energetic Bishop Wells, of Lincoln, and the abbey. The Pope appointed a commission to settle the dispute, and never was the decision of a commission of greater moment to the history of the Church of England, or awaited with greater anxiety by both diocesans and religious communities. It was felt on all sides that the case of Luton would prove a most important precedent. The commissioners were the Bishop of Salisbury and the Abbots of Westminster and Waltham. Happily for the parishes of England, the decision was in favour of the diocesan. The judges determined that the vicar of Luton should henceforth be presented for approval and institution to the Bishop of Lincoln by the abbot, that all the small tithes and obventions should be

assigned for his income, that he should be furnished with a suitable house and glebe, and that the bishops of Lincoln should have full jurisdiction in the church. The Luton decision became henceforth the rule and model of all such cases. Bishop Wells's immediate action throughout his great diocese for the general ordination of vicarages is set out with detail in the appendix. Luton was the best preferment in the gift of the great abbey, and it had a succession of somewhat distinguished vicars immediately preceding or contemporary with the Reformation. For ten years (1492-1502) it had as a non-resident vicar the notorious Italian cardinal Adrian de Castello, who was consecrated Bishop of Hereford in 1502, and translated to Bath and Wells in 1504. He was quite unscrupulous, and is said to have attempted to poison his first Papal patron Alexander VI. He was exiled from Rome by Julius II., but returned on the accession of Leo X. Himself an aspirant to the Papedom, Adrian was found guilty, in conjunction with other cardinals, of conspiring to effect the murder of Leo. His chief accomplice was strangled, but Adrian, confessing and pleading for mercy, was stripped of all preferment, banished, and was himself assassinated when living in obscurity.

His successor, Edward Sheffield, Canon of Lichfield, was a respectable man; a brass to his memory is extant in the church. John Gwynneth, a Welshman, was vicar from 1537 to 1558, and was of no small fame as a musician and controversialist. In 1531 he obtained the Oxford degree of Doctor of Music, stating that he had spent twenty years in the practice and theory of music, and had composed

"all the responses of the whole year in division song, and had published three masses of five parts and five masses of four, as also certain symphonies, antiphonas, and divers songs for the use of the church."

In a small printed book of 'Twenty Songs set to Music,' of 1530, in the British Museum, is one of Vicar Gwynneth's entitled 'My Love Mourneth'; it is a hymn of quaint, pathetic metre, as may be judged from the following stanza:—

Who is my love?
But God Above
That born was of Mary.
And on the rode
Hys precious blode
He shed to make me fre.

He was a staunch advocate of the old religion, and on Queen Mary coming to the throne he preached a triumphant sermon in Luton Church, which was published under the title of 'A Declaration of the Notable Victory given of God to Queen Mary.' Gwynneth seems to have died just before the close of Mary's reign. He was succeeded by George Mason (1558-62), who was instituted about a fortnight after the accession of Elizabeth. Mason was a considerable pluralist, holding three rectories in London diocese, and eventually a prebend at St. Paul's and a canonry at Windsor. He did not, however, immediately accept the declarations enforced by the royal visitation of the summer of 1559, but saved himself from deprivation by taking the necessary oaths at the adjourned commission in November of that year. This is not stated

by Mr. Cobbe, but can be gleaned from Gee's recently issued work on the Elizabethan clergy.

Thomas Rose, who spent twelve years of his life as Vicar of Luton (1563-75), is one of the heroes of Fox's 'Book of Martyrs.' He had been curate at Hadleigh, Suffolk, to Dr. Taylor, who suffered at the stake in 1555. In that year Rose was arrested, with thirty others, at a prayer meeting in a house in Bow Churchyard, and accused of offering a certain treasonable petition that "God would turn the heart of Queen Mary from idolatry, or else shorten her days." He escaped to the Continent, but on the accession of Elizabeth was restored to the vicarage of West Ham, and in 1563 presented by the queen to Luton vicarage, where he ended his days in peace. Thomas Jessop, who was minister at Luton during the Commonwealth, throws a considerable light on the condition of affairs during those dark days for Church folk by a petition addressed directly to Protector Cromwell in May, 1658. Therein he states that he had served there eight years,

"struggling against a malignant and prelatical party because I was not episcopally ordained, and they now withdraw the people from my communion, and worship in prelatical form, so that I must surrender my charge without redress. On May 3rd they brought Lady Crawley, widow of Judge Crawley, in the night to be buried; hearing of which I offered the religious liberty to bury her by their own minister, and for him to give an exhortation, if they would not use the Prayer Book service. On this her younger son Thomas, who has served in the late king's army, called me 'scoundrel' and 'clown,' and said you allowed the Common Prayer Book in London, so they broke open the church doors and Thomas Crawley read the Burial Service. My condition becoming insupportable, I beg some order for my relief."

The Council made order for the serjeant-at-arms to bring up Thomas Crawley in custody, and for the petitioner to attend with witnesses to prove his charges; but the result is unknown.

Thomas Pomfrett, M.A., who was instituted in 1660, held the vicarage till 1705. The most memorable incident in his long incumbency occurred in 1685, when Pomfrett was appointed by the high sheriff to preach the spring assize sermon at Bedford before the judges. The notorious Jeffreys was the senior judge of the circuit. Pomfrett's text was the refusal of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego to bow the knee in idol worship at the command of the king. James II. had but just ascended the throne, and the suggestiveness of the text and the opening sentences of the sermon so angered the Chief Justice that he rose up in a rage and had like to have "plucked the preacher out of the pulpit," save for the expostulation of his brother judge. Pomfrett, in his alarm, "flying from his text and uttering all loyalty and obedience," the judge became "equally impatient, as he had been fiery at the first, to embrace the preacher as he came down the steps," ordered the sermon to be printed and dedicated to him, and took the vicar back to dinner, where the bottle passed all too fast.

The subsequent ecclesiastical story of Luton and its vicars is somewhat prosy

and monotonous. Its later vicars of the Georgian and Victorian eras have not been distinguished, and the advowson has been constantly sold, backwards and forwards, during the present century to men who have instituted themselves.

The more recent vicars have, however, interested themselves much, sometimes mischievously and sometimes with credit, in the "restoration" of the fine old fabric. Mr. Cobbe, on the whole, tells well the tale of the church itself. It has a few Early English and Decorated features, but is in the main of fifteenth-century date. The east end has an imitation Early English triplet window placed there by the late Mr. G. E. Street in 1866, when the whole of that end was rebuilt! It would have been much better to have retained the eighteenth-century work, which was good and substantial of its kind, and possessed its own historic value. One of the chief features of the church is the two-storied sacristy on the north side of the chancel, the lower room of which is groined in four bays from a central shaft. Its date is *circa* 1400, and we cannot follow Mr. Cobbe in accepting Mr. Herbert Carpenter's theory that it was taken down from elsewhere and rebuilt in its present position. But the most distinctive feature of Luton Church is the unique baptistery. It is an octagonal stone screen, 10 ft. wide and 20 ft. high, round the font, and has open traceried panels under crocketed gables. The structure is of late Decorated date, and now stands in the nave immediately east of the tower arch. It was moved to its present position in 1866, under the idea (which is very doubtful) that that was its original site. Last century the baptistery was at the west end of the south aisle, and in 1823 it was removed to the south transept. All this shifting has caused considerable injury to the structure, and it has been in consequence much renovated. The descriptive pages contain several minor mistakes of the usual character about leper-windows, confessionals, chantries, and vestments, but not of sufficient moment to mar in any way materially an excellent work. A considerable number of photographic plates illustrate the church and its more noteworthy details, and there is a careful ground plan. The church at one time abounded in brasses and other monuments, of which only a few remain. About 1720 the vicar and churchwardens actually melted down a great number of brasses to form a large chandelier, which now hangs in the sacristy!

In the north transept is a slab to David Knight, who died in 1756, and had his own epitaph engraved in his lifetime. We give it, as it is believed that it has hitherto escaped the notice of epitaph hunters:—

Here lyeth the body of Daniel Knight,
Who all my life-time lived in spite.
Base flatterers sought me to undoe,
And made me sign what was not true.
Reader, take care when'er you venture,
To trust a canting false Dissenter.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

By Moor and Fell, by H. Sutcliffe, illustrated by G. Hering (Fisher Unwin), is a well-printed book, in an unpretending cover, and noteworthy for the crispness and clearness of its numerous cuts of landscapes, architectural and street views of the country and villages about Haworth,

Bingley, and Skipton-in-Craven, but, unfortunately, the polished paper soon distresses the eyes. Of course, a good deal of the volume is occupied with anecdotes of the Brontë family, Charlotte in particular. Here is the local opinion about Charlotte, as given by a game-keeper to the author when walking across the moors, where more strangers are now to be seen in a day than once appeared in a twelvemonth:—

"A bluff, square bulk of a man he [the game-keeper] is, and his eyes are fixed dourly on the valley track that leads up from Haworth. Figure and attitude are as familiar as the moor-scape itself, and one knows, as well as can be, that our keeper has sighted offending 'furriners' on the road below. A climb of a few score yards, and one is close beside him. He turns with a start at sounds of foot-falls through the bilberry clumps, and something puckers the corners of his mouth—something that, if mellowed by a day or two of sun, might grow into a smile of welcome. There is a silent interchange of pouches; pipes are filled and lit; and while we lie among the bracken and smoke together, he drops by easy stages into gossip of fifty years ago. 'Ay, it war a different spot then, war Haworth parish,' he says. 'He stops and points down the stream with sudden wrath, for the strangers have turned the bend of the path below, and are gazing upwards at the falls. 'Now, look ye!' he breaks out. 'Can ye tell me what has brought yond so far across the moor? Why, nowt no more nor Charlotte Brontë—little Charlotte o' the Parsonage, as weakly, undersized a piece o' goods as iver I clapped een on. Her write printed books? I'll niver believe it. She got some cleverish sort o' chap to write 'em for her, an' then put her name to 'em for pride; an' that's Gospel truth, for I've seen her myself often, an' it war plain to any man 'at it took a bigger nor her to mak a printed book.' My friend pulls meditatively at his pipe for awhile, then bursts out afresh. 'An', what's more, I wish nawther her nor onybody else hed iver written these 'Jane Eyres' an' 'Shirleys,' as they call 'em. Sich folk as yond reckon to mak a rare to-do about th' lass; they mun run here, and they mun run there, peeping an' prying, and talky-talking—an' all because she hed a bit of a fancy, like, to tak a morning walk to th' waterfall here. I've seen her myself, bless ye, sitting on th' flat stone yonder an' scribbling' her book. An' now folk come tramping down t' ling, frightening th' grouse, stepping into th' nests, likely, at breeding time. Nay, I cannot thoyle it. I cannot thoyle it.' He fills his pipe, rams home the tobacco with a horny forefinger, then glances down again at the offenders. 'Nobbut last summer, I war crossing th' moor just aboon here,' he resumes presently, 'an' I leets on two lasses. One war ligging i' t' ling, wi her lap spread wide, an' i' her kuce a brood o' nestling grouse war cheeping at her. I war that mad I could hev throttled her; but she peeped up soft-like at me, an' seemed to think it queer I should mak sich a to-do about it. 'They looked so bonnie,' said she, 'an' she didn't know 'at there war ony harm i' taking 'em fro' th' nest, to play wi 'em a bit.' So I gav' her th' rough side o' my tongue, and proper.' 'And then the lass began to cry; I put in, and you went softish on the sudden?' 'Well, now, I niver could bide to see a wench i' tears; an' happen I war noan so sour as I mud weel hev been, for I telled myself 'at th' Lord hed framed women, an' the Lord knew best. But little Charlotte o' th' Parsonage hes brought me a sight o' worry, an' that's truth; and if that's what comes o' making printed books, I'll boil my kettle ower th' lot on 'em, that I wod.'"

Thus it seems that it is not only in Kensington and St. John's Wood that it is supposed "ghosts" exist who write or paint what other men stand fathers to. We did not expect to hear of a "ghost" having written 'Jane Eyre.'

Among English Hedgerows. By C. Johnson. Illustrated. (Macmillan & Co.)—Mr. Johnson is a native of the United States, who, armed with a camera, warm sympathies, and an excellent eye for the picturesque and the old-world ways of the English, came among us as the latest disciple of Washington Irving. He visited a large proportion of our show places, frequenting by choice wayside inns, village lodgings, farmhouses small and great, schoolhouses, ancient churches, and Nonconformist meeting-houses; he was present at fairs in Kent, at markets in Lincoln, and at rural weddings. His observation is fresh and quick. Thus he was rather surprised to find that we bury our dead without glass in the coffin lids. His elaborate and animated de-

scription of the manner in which we play a game called cricket (which he prefers to the Transatlantic baseball) is worth reading. Rowing and football escaped his notice, and of swimming he says nothing. The charms of English landscape, of pastoral scenes, of hill-crowned wastes, of moorland, the chalk downs of Sussex, and Salisbury Plain, and tree-clad slopes of Somersetshire, so affected him as to put lightness, glow, and life into his notes. Nor is he insensible to the vulgarization of every lovely spot, which, alas! attends popularity. Thus, looking down on Windermere, he writes:—

"The scene was a very peaceful one. But not so on the roads, for every highway was full of coaches, carriages of all sorts, cycles, and pedestrians. The region was overflowing with tourists and sightseers, and almost every other person seemed to be carrying a camera. I had never seen a mountain tar. The noonday sun was at its hottest when I started, and I had to go more than two miles along a baked country road before I came to the path that climbed the hills. Numbers of other tourists were making the same pilgrimage, but the heat and the increasing roughness of the route made the weak-willed and the fleshy lag, and many turned back."

Although his experiences were wide, especially among the rural classes, with whom he made himself so much at home that a simple rustic complimented him upon the excellence of his "English," his information did not reach far among the more educated classes, the best of whom, he says, study policy and statecraft or science, or interest themselves in the affairs of their tenants and home villages. "But," he adds,

"the large majority, after being sent to Oxford or Cambridge, settle down to a life of indolence or pleasure. Their greatest accomplishment is very likely to ride well after the hounds, and their finest boast is of the times they have come in first in the hunt."

The writing, on the whole, justifies the praises the author received for his speech, but now and then there is a phrase odd to our ears. Thus a travelling loafer, named Starkey, is said to be attended by "a small yellow dog that was very dismal and scrawny"; and at "Aylesford," in the county of Kent, "which is on a little tidal river called the Medway," he speaks of "a queer old bridge that humps itself over the stream in the middle of the village." In his peregrinations he met, as might be expected, with many queer characters, and his delineations of them could hardly be improved for humour and vigour. Of these word-pictures none is better than the whole-length portrait of Mr. Taplow, ex-policeman and village sexton, who officiated in the latter capacity until the parson dismissed him because of his unreasonable and unseasonable partiality for beer. Mr. Johnson lays a heavy hand upon the drinking ways of our rural population, but he suggests no remedy for them, and makes even more of the evil than the occasion quite justifies. On the whole, the English reader will be amused with the aloofness and naïveté of this wanderer among "English hedgerows" who writes as one might do who, for the benefit of Europe and the United States, had travelled around Lake Baikal, or even around Lake Tchad before the arrival of the French in that region. The illustrations, which are evidently due to the traveller's camera, are clear and well chosen.

THE NEW GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.

(First Notice.)

THIS gallery more than maintains its high reputation with the large gathering of early Flemish pictures which fills the West Room. Whether they are all rightly named Van Eycks, Van der Goesses, Mabuses, and what not, may be more or less open to question; but they are, without exception, genuine antiques, and nearly all the names they bear have been wisely applied. Indeed, the collections from which many of the best come are so well known that the pictures

have been searchingly studied according to those newer lights which have greatly augmented of late. Towards this no one has contributed more than Mr. J. H. Weale, who not only had much to do with procuring loans for the exhibition, but helped greatly in arranging the works, and has supplied, as well as excellent descriptions of some of the pictures, an admirable outline of the history of early Low Country art, which imparts great value to the Catalogue.

It is refreshing to come upon brilliant and solid drawing and modelling like that exhibited in eight out of ten of the cabinet pictures of devotional subjects occupying the West Room, works in which many a saintly face of a virgin or a martyr imparts light and life to its architectural surroundings, or forms the centre of a peaceful landscape. The paraisical backgrounds of Memlinc and other early Flemish masters were derived, of course, from their artistic ancestors, the illuminators of the fifteenth century, whose motives acquired new force in the hands of their successors working on a larger scale than suited books. The pictures are generally in primitive panels, the difference between illuminations and pictures proper, whether oil, varnish, or a compound vehicle was used for the latter, being simply a matter of scale, permanence, and depth of tones; the pigments never vary. The mode of design, the drawing, finish, modelling, lighting, and, of course, the subjects are common to both: even the way in which they were conceived by the artists remained the same for nearly half a century in the Low Countries. Indeed, in Italy, especially in Pisa and Venice, primitive motives, types, and technical methods were prevalent so late as the early days of Titian. In Germany schools of devotional primitives flourished several years after the death of Raphael, while the votive pictures of the Greek Church are survivals of a similar kind; and yet, curiously enough, provincial distinctions are observed to this day among the Greeks and Russians, so that it is quite a mistake to say that all Byzantine pictures are alike or nearly alike in motive and style.

The charming votive diptych (No. 1) of the *Virgin and Child and the Crucifixion* which Sir J. C. Robinson has lent, a curious instance developed from the illuminator's art as in Flanders, yet distinctly provincial, or rather local, and by no means devoid of Gothic influence singularly softened, confirms what we have said. The sweetness of the first of these panels, its girlish, yet somewhat plump Virgin, the lightness of the tints and tones, and the ingenuousness of the Child represent the very peculiar School of Cologne at an early stage, which, geography notwithstanding, adopted much more of Italian gentleness than of German severity. A German artist would have added agonies to the Crucifixion, and shown fearful, if not ignoble contortions in the Crucified. The artist of Cologne, whose ideal culminated in the pious and merciful hands of Meister Stephan, attempted nothing of the kind. The Gothicity of the embossed gold background here savours of the early illuminators, but the two pictures are, in our opinion, rather late examples. There is next to nothing that is Flemish here, but much that reminds of the art of the valley of the Meuse.

Mr. Weale is probably right in ascribing to Rogier van der Weyden Lord Northbrook's well-known *Virgin and Child Enthroned* (2), which used to be called a Jan van Eyck when it belonged to Samuel Rogers, who, although little given to praying, was reported to say his prayers before it. Subsequently, with much better judgment, it was assigned to Memlinc. It is not at all unworthy of him, yet a certain dryness, severity, and stiffness, pervading nearly all its parts, suggest the probability that Memlinc's master produced it in a somewhat unusually gentle mood. The architecture, even more than the faces and the figures, is on Mr. Weale's side.—The fulness of the forms, figures, and draperies

in the triptych from Sir F. Cook's collection, representing the *Adoration of the Magi*, &c. (3), inclines us to look upon Bernard van Orley, or one of his assistants, as the author of those peculiar purplish reds and the distinguishing full blues which mark the three panels, and do not—nowadays at least—harmonize. Mabuse, at either epoch of his life, is out of the question, though to him this work used to be attributed. The architecture is not his, although the pretty landscape, in the best Gothic manner, charmingly bright and well painted, might be. There are several deliciously quaint ideas in the group on which the Holy Ghost descends, while the figures on the balcony in the central panel are curious. A real Mabuse, *The Virgin and Child* (6), illustrates his second or post-Italian epoch. Its sweetness, soft modelling, extreme finish, and smooth surface, as well as the reposeful character of the design and the grace of the several figures, not less than the characteristic clear brownness, as of peat-stained water, of the shadows, are all in the picture's favour.—No. 8, *St. Catherine disputing with the Doctors*, a curious variant of a more familiar subject, is a most doubtful Mabuse. This triptych has been a good deal rubbed.—That some parts of the design and composition of *The Holy Women at the Sepulchre* (9) are, as the Catalogue remarks, very like portions of the altar-piece in St. Bavon's, Ghent, ascribed to Hubert van Eyck, goes far to persuade us, technical considerations apart, that this interesting panel has nothing to do with Jan van Eyck. It may possibly belong to the School of Liège.

The slightly formal, if not constrained figures, the artificial composition, and the simplicity of the motives displayed by Sir F. Cook's *Virgin and Child and Saints* (11), to say nothing of the glowing colours, the reds especially, and the peculiar foreshortening of the faces, justify the ascription of the work to Rogier van der Weyden.—*Hercules and Omphale* (12), making love according to the supposed views of Mabuse after he had been half-paganized in Italy, offers a curious contrast to the fine realism of his Gothic pictures, such as the panel at Castle Howard. The naked models were Flemings, and the conscientious artist who drew them was very much at a loss how to deal with such figures. Had he tackled the nude according to the sincere methods of his earlier days, something better might have come of it than an Amazon all bumps and a hero all knobs. Clearly the painter had seen Hercules according to the antique, and out of his inner consciousness he evolved his Omphale. Mr. Weale considerably tells us that this queer picture (which we should like to have seen before it was varnished) was "formerly" attributed to Mabuse.—In the middle of the West Room is the large centrepiece of a triptych representing in a clumsy manner that odd subject *The Selection of St. Joseph from among the Virgin's Suitors* (13), which being more of an antiquity than a picture, and not up to the mark of Civetta, is not worth exhibiting.—*St. Helena* (16) seems to us rather German—from Franconia (?)—than Flemish, as the Catalogue says it is; at any rate, it is an extremely attractive, well-executed, and fully coloured painting, distinguished by its resplendent background of raised, not incised, gold, the lustrous colouring and the angular folds of the graceful figure's draperies, by the lean forms, attenuated extremities, and thin features. These features, and still more the costume, especially the complicated headdress, do not recall the Low Countries. The inscription "Irem Mov" on the border of the broad-toed left shoe is worth noting.

The Royal Institution at Liverpool contributes three of the grimmest of William Roscoe's pictures, of which, perhaps, Wohlgemuth's *Pilate washing his Hands* (19) is the most forbidding, a valuable and characteristic specimen of a master whose art is mostly known by

prints from his few pictures, which are not often in such good condition. The fellow-picture, *The Deposition from the Cross* (248), is much inferior to it. Both were at the Academy in 1881. To accept the School of Cologne among the Flemish painters is going far, but Michael Wohlgemuth was a German of the Germans. Whether or not we give the name of Jan van Eyck to M. L. de Somzée's *Head of Christ* (20), the intensity and truth of the sentiment manifest in the expression, which also shows rare originality, are admirable. At least, though its colour is below the depth and fulness of the great School of Bruges, this is a fine and characteristic example of it at its best, and is far above the general level of early fifteenth-century painting in the Low Countries.

Mr. G. F. Bodley's *Virgin and Child and Saints* (21) has fortunately escaped the "restorer." It is not unfairly ascribed to Memlinc, chiefly so, we suppose, on account of the principal figures it contains being "the same" (so says the Catalogue) as those in the great picture at St. John's Hospital, Bruges. We are not quite prepared to admit the full force of this claim; yet, on the other hand, far be it from us to deny that any part of the picture is unworthy of Memlinc except the Virgin's face, which in all Memlincs is the crowning element, whereas here it is much below his standard. Of course it may be an unfavourable and exceptional instance of Memlinc's art. All the other faces, and, indeed, all the figures, are admirable, that of the little boy with the harp being especially excellent. Here the fulness of the local colours of Memlinc asserts itself, especially in the crimson, nor is the modelling of the flesh unworthy of him, nor, for that matter, the sweetness and purity of the looks of the holy personages. The greater our enjoyment of Mr. Bodley's picture the more are we forced to regret the absence from this exhibition of the finest of all the Memlincs in England, the Duke of Devonshire's triptych, which is now known to have belonged to Sir John Donne, and in which every saintly figure is equal to that of the exquisite St. Barbara now before us. The Donne triptych is the more desirable in an exhibition of this kind because it is not only as brilliant and pure as when painted, but it is complete, while Mr. Bodley's loan is the central picture of a triptych which has parted with its wings.—We are not disposed to admire excessively Mr. C. Butler's *St. Catherine of Alexandria* (35), still less are we able to call it a Memlinc.—Nor do we feel much confidence in Sir H. Thompson's supposed Memlinc, *Entombment* (58), pleasing as it is; nor are the faces and attitudes of the *St. Mary Magdalene and the Donor* (27), which M. L. de Somzée has lent, conformable to our notions of the art of Hubert and John van Eyck, to whom it is ascribed. A strain of quaintness, without the least of violence, occurs in certain works which bear the name of Hubert van Eyck, but not such exaggerations as mark this work. Of course they are really portraits of a mother and her daughter in character, and, we think, of a later epoch.—The late Duke of Westminster's *Virgin and Child and Angels* (39) is so charming that even if it were in monochrome we could not hesitate to claim for it the honour of being a Memlinc. Why such a picture as this should appear here without a glass to cover it from dirt and rash fingers it would be hard to say.—The *Virgin and Child Enthroned* (54), sent by Mrs. S. Clarke, is a rare piece of Memlinc's school, if not by him. Of the class which it represents it possesses most of the sweetest and purest features, such as the smiling looks of those attendant angels whom Memlinc was said to have been able to summon out of heaven to sit to him; nor is the coloration of the picture unworthy of him. Very like his work, too, is the look of gentle content which distinguishes

the round-featured Flemish faces, and, as in many pictures of the early Low Country schools, there is a beautifully painted Persian carpet in full colours. In this gallery there are at least a dozen such carpets.—Capt. Holford's *Portrait of a Man* (29) may be by Mabuse, to whom it is attributed.—On the other hand, the portrait of a comely lady figuring as a Magdalen, here called *Mary Tudor, Queen of Louis XII.* (30), which Mr. Wickham Flower has lent, unquestionably is a genuine example of the more graceful section of the early Flemish School. But why call it Queen of Louis XII.? If Mary at all, of which there is no sign, it represents her when she had taken Charles Brandon for better and for worse.—The portrait of *Patrick Adamson* (37) bears all the marks of the art of Antonio More—redness, amounting to a sort of russet, of the carnations, sound and scientific drawing, solid modelling, and a thin impasto.—Another valuable Flemish painter whose art was akin to that of Matsys produced the sound and veracious likeness of *Anne of Cleves* (44), which belongs to Mr. Flower, and acquires unexpected interest from establishing the fidelity of Holbein's well known portrait of her. Perhaps, however, the Holbein established the truth of this likeness. A work possessing every quality of the rare school it illustrates, its condition, not less than its finish, soundness, and good colour, claims for it a very high place.—If for nothing else, the capital portrait of *Engelbert, Count of Nassau* (47), demands attention on account of that magnificent tomb and its effigies, under which—a model of the sort that excels in the monuments of Queen Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots—his bones still lie at Breda.—The *Virgin and Child* (48), by the rare "Maitre de Flemalle," deserves study for its draperies of an unusual white, the portrait-like character of the faces, and, not least, because of the curious view of such an ancient street as still exists in a few out-of-the-way towns in Flanders.—Another superb piece is *St. Victor and the Donor* (51) from Glasgow, which admirably represents the self-concentrated genius of Hugo van der Goes, a master whom we seem to know well—even his few surviving works resemble that on view. Millais sometimes painted heads of the type Hugo affected, but Hugo's modern equal as a painter *per se* is Mr. Holman Hunt. The air and expression of the time-worn warrior saint, and the astute, though devout looks of the donor, form a contrast which is not without an element of humour.—A enormous picture, *St. Anne with the Virgin and Child*, and *SS. Bernard and Anthony of Padua* (52), is attributed to Gheeraert David. Being simply a magnified miniature, it is not the better for being so large, but there is precious quality in the life-size figure of the austere saint with the pig. The Virgin sits in the lap of St. Anne, as in Leonardo's great cartoon in the Louvre, but St. Anne is dressed in the wimple of a widow. The Child is a failure. St. Bernard is most like Gheeraert's genuine works.

ROMAN BRITAIN IN 1899.

To the student of Roman Britain the prominent feature of the past year has been the increase in excavations. The spade has been busy at an unusual number of notable sites, at "country towns" like Silchester, Caerwent, or Wroxeter, at detached forts like Warrington, Melandra, near Glossop, or Ribchester, and at points on the two Roman Walls in the north. Indeed, we have almost had too much excavation: we have really outrun our supply of competent supervision. This point is vital. The spade is worse than useless if it is not continuously watched and guided by qualified persons, and the most competent archaeologist, if he visit his digging only now and again, can never gain that grasp of the results which comes from a patient study of the whole process of uncovering, and which is indispensable to their thorough understanding. Excavations must be

supervised adequately and continuously or left alone. With this gloomy exordium I pass to notice in turn the various excavations of 1899.

At our three country towns, for such they were in Romano-British days, no very striking finds have been secured. At Silchester work progresses steadily forward, and the great aim, the total uncovering of a Romano-British town, amply justifies expenditure of time and money over occasionally arid tracts. The features of the place are already becoming plain, and it would be disastrous if the work were not, as I doubt not it will be, pressed to its end under adequate guidance. At Caerwent, another little town, probably much like Silchester, but even smaller, Mr. A. T. Martin and his colleagues have made a good beginning, as he has already related in these columns. At Wroxeter hardly anything has been yet attempted, but preparations are making for an attack next season on the supposed forum and basilica. Personally, I cherish a hope that an examination of the cemeteries will prove profitable. The finds already made in them possess real historical value, and their exploration is the more desirable because the Silchester cemeteries can hardly be touched for a long time yet. The local archaeologists seem to think cemetery digging beneath their notice, but there are hopes of something being effected.

The detached forts which I named, garrisoned each by the part or whole of an auxiliary cohort or *ala*, have yielded useful, but, again, not sensational results. The fort at Wilderspool, near Warrington, is the most puzzling. Its military character, at one period or another, is proved by the discovery of a tile of the Twentieth legion, but its exact site and size are not clear to me. On the other hand, the smaller finds are very interesting—an unscripted altar, a unique piece of "Samian," and so forth; they are well housed in the Warrington Free Library and Museum. At Melandra Castle the gates, walls, and turrets have been fixed, and part of the edifice dug out, which is usually found in the centre of "auxiliary" forts. The place has been much ruined, partly by draining, partly by searchers for building stone, but it is well worth further competent examination. It was apparently just a little fort among the hills, set to guard the mouths of two or three valleys and to protect roads which led through the Derbyshire mountains. At Ribchester, on the Ribble above Preston, the principal discovery is that the fort was of normal size and construction—a point which previous inquirers had managed to make very doubtful. And, indeed, the remains have certain oddities, a walled passage (apparently Roman) leading down through the south corner turret to a well, and a wooden gate (apparently post-Roman) leading out through the north corner.

On Hadrian's Wall the only excavations have been in Cumberland. Those have contributed to illuminate the mystery of the line of the Wall upon Burgh marsh, and the character of the fort—seemingly a small one—on Drumburgh Hill. In Northumberland nothing has been done since Mr. Bosanquet's admirably conducted uncovering of Housesteads in 1898: one has even to regret that the remains then uncovered were not properly cared for after the excavations were concluded. On the Scotch Wall the two small earthen forts at Camelon, near Falkirk, have been carefully explored. The place is not literally "on" the wall, but half a mile or so north of it, and on the supposed line of a Roman road northwards to Ardoch. One point which occurred to me in turning over some of the finds, fitly deposited in the Edinburgh National Museum, was the character of certain "Samian" pieces. Their shape was one which, I believe, has not yet been found in England or in Germany, except on sites occupied during the first century. If these pieces are really so old, they may belong to the campaigns of Agricola, who (according to

Tacitus) planted forts between the Clyde and the Forth. In any case, the exploration of Roman Scotland is going well forward, and should rouse us Southerners to further research under proper conditions. F. H.

NOTES FROM ROME.

I CANNOT understand the reason why the Popes of the last two centuries, so generous in the matter of the discovery and safe keeping of classic remains, cared so little about church antiquities, within and without the walls. If we consider that one-fifth, at least, of our Roman and suburban churches date from an age when the level of the city was from twelve to thirty feet lower, and that when their floors were raised to the present level no great injury was done to such parts of the edifice as were doomed to disappear from view, it is easy to understand what an amount of light the rediscovery of the buried portions would throw on the origin and history of each building. And, again, if our mediæval churches, the level of which has not changed, had been freed from the ghastly additions and transformations to which they were subjected in the seventeenth century, and restored to their original purity of design and simplicity of decoration, what a different tale they would tell to the artist, to the student, and to the Church historian! The zeal of the Popes seems never to have been roused towards this aim, not even in the case of the houses of Prisca and Pudens, the walls of which, lying under their respective churches, have echoed, in all probability, with the sound of the voice of the Apostles. The only work of interest in this line, the rediscovery of the underground church of St. Clement, was undertaken in 1857 by a foreigner at his own risk and expense, while the official authorities were planning on their side the heinous "restorations" of S. Crisogono, S. M. in Trastevere, S. Agnese, S. Angelo in Pescheria, SS. Apostoli, &c., or the destruction of the Constantinian apse of the Lateran. As regards the catacombs, within the memory of the living generation the first ones—those of Callixtus and Soter—have been secured from private owners, and scientific exploration has been undertaken on a vast scale.

It is very satisfactory to acknowledge that times are now changed in this respect, and that Roman Christian monuments of historical interest are receiving a fair share of attention both from public institutions and private individuals. I have, in fact, to chronicle five events: the discovery of a Roman house under the church of S. Cecilia, the reopening of that of S. Maria in Cosmedin, and the restoration—in the strictly scientific and archaeological sense of the term—of those of S. Maria di Araceli, S. Saba, and SS. Nereo, Achilleo e Petronilla.

The excavations under S. Cecilia have been undertaken at the expense of Cardinal Rampolla, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pope Leo XIII., under the direction of Mgr. Crostarosa, secretary to the Commissione di Archeologia Sacra. They found a starting-point in the remains of a bathing apartment visible in and round the chapel of the saint at the extremity of the right aisle, and they were able to ascertain at once that the said bath-rooms formed part of a great and noble palace, the remains of which extend even beyond the area of the church. Mgr. Crostarosa will give us a detailed account of the find in the next number of the *Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana*, with plans and diagrams of the palace. For the present I can only say that the walls are of brickwork of the later half of the second century, with restorations of the third; that the pavements (those, I mean, which have not been destroyed by the gravediggers after the erection of the church) are of mosaic in chiaroscuro; and that the house is rich in columns and other marble decorations. I have seen in a room two large round receptacles, or tanks, like those

used for dye-works; traces of a *Lararium* in another, traces of heating apparatus in a third, and so on. Two rather good marble sarcophagi have also been unearthed (one with the Calydonian Hunt in full relief), used again for Christian burial, probably at the time of Paschal I. (A.D. 821), who rebuilt the old oratory of Urban I., and gave it the present basilican type. Among the materials collected by Paschal in view of the intended reconstruction—and, fortunately, not used—is one of the cippi of the Pomerium. The inscription is couched in the same terms as 'C. I. L.', vol. vi., No. 1232, and explains how the emperors Vespasian and Titus "auctis populi Romani finibus" enlarged at the same time the limits of the city in the year of their censorship (A.D. 74). Of course we do not know where the stray cippus was discovered by those who removed it to S. Cecilia; probably it did not travel very far. At all events, it is the first boundary-stone of the Pomerium ever found on the right bank of the river within the limits of the fourteenth region *Transtiberim*.

The old diaconia of S. Maria in Cosmedin has justly been called an architectural and historical palimpsest. The original chapel, for the accommodation of Greek sailors and Greek merchants belonging to the *Schola Græca*, was built under Theodor or Athalaric, within the remains of the Corn Exchange. It was considerably enlarged by Pope Adrian I., about A.D. 780, on the site and with the spoils of a great temple (probably of Ceres). Callixtus II. (1119-24) gave a certain amount of architectural unity to the two halves of the church. Cardinal Francesco Caetani, nephew of Boniface VIII. (1294-1303), repaired the edifice in the so-called Cosmatesque style. Annibale Albani, nephew of Clement XI., modernized the building in 1715-1719. Other damage was inflicted on it in 1758.

A committee of the Society of Roman Architects, under the leadership of Signor Giovenale, undertook three or four years ago the difficult task of restoring the edifice to its mediæval or Cosmatesque type, taking advantage of the many remains of the chancel, ambones, plutei, ciborium, presbiterium, &c., which lay scattered all over the place, mostly made use of in the restorations of Cardinal Albani. The white-wash on the walls was wiped off, and many specimens of the mediæval fresco-painting brought into view; the presbiterium, chancel, and ciborium set up again, the crypt made accessible, the windows and the façade restored to their original shape—altogether, a perfect work of its kind, which has made of the almost-forgotten rococo church in Cosmedin one of the most attractive sights of Rome.

The same process will be followed in connexion with the churches of S. Maria in Araceli and of S. Saba; the works, however, are not yet advanced far enough to deserve a special notice.

On May 14th last the Commissione di Archeologia Sacra inaugurated with a highly impressive religious ceremony the completion of the repairs made at its expense to the underground church of SS. Petronilla, Nereus, and Achilles in the farm of Torre Marancia on the Via Ardeatina. The columns of the narthex have been set up again on their bases, the enclosure of the *Schola Cantorum* repaired, the tombstones set in the pavement made visible again, and the walls of the aisles turned into a local epigraphic museum. The dates of the inscriptions cover exactly one century, from the consulship of Constantius and Maximianus (A.D. 300 or 302) to that of Vincentius and Fravita, which marks the year 401, and the general abandonment of catacombs as a place of burial.

The literature on the stele of the Comitum has been enriched by two new publications. Giacomo Tropea, Professor of Ancient History in the University of Messina, contributes a 'Cronaca della Scoperta e della Discussione intorno la Stele Arcaica del Foro Romano' (Messina, 1899), a sober and perfectly fair re-

view of all that has been said and published on the subject by Ceci, Gamurrini, Mariani, Huelsen, Ramorino, Skutsch, Comparetti, and Pais. Prof. Tropea ends his paper by quoting Mariani's remark that "no scientific controversy has ever so degenerated into unparliamentary and personal polemic as the one concerning the stele, the oldest Latin epigraphic document known to exist."

The other paper which I have just received (and not studied yet) is by the illustrious Heidelberg professor Von Duhn, and bears the title 'Fundumstände und Fundort der ältesten lateinischen Steininschrift am Forum Romanum,' a reprint from the *Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*.

The neighbourhood of S. Francesco a Ripa and S. Maria dell' Orto in the Trastevere has always been noted for the special nature of the ruins which it seems to contain. Whenever the ground is excavated at a certain depth, for building or draining purposes, huge walls of travertine are sure to come to light. Pietro Sante Bartoli, who superintended Roman excavations under Popes Pamfilii and Altieri, three times saw these colossal remains—under the house which forms the corner between the Stradone di S. Francesco and the piazza of the same name, in the garden of the Franciscan monks (now the head barracks of the Bersaglieri), and in the cloisters of S. Cecilia ('Memorie,' Nos. 59, 60, 61). The ruins therefore must cover an area of several acres, and just for the reason of their magnitude they have been connected with the *naumachia* of Augustus, the elliptical ring of which measured 1,800 ft. in the larger diameter, 1,200 ft. in the lesser.

In a deep cut which has been made along the Stradone di S. Francesco for a new sewer the walls of travertine have come to light again near the corner house mentioned by Pietro Sante Bartoli. One thing is certain: they cannot belong to a *naumachia*, because they follow a perfectly straight line; and they cannot belong to the age of Augustus, because they are built with blocks removed from other edifices. One of them shows the letters ...OS 'AVG...', eighteen inches high. It must have been removed from the mausoleum of some illustrious personage who had been Consul and Augur.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

Art-Art Gossip.

THE Society of Portrait Painters has appointed to-day (Saturday) for the opening of its ninth exhibition, which occupies, as before, a portion of the Grafton Galleries, Grafton Street, Bond Street.

THE regulations of the Société des Artistes Français for its one hundred and eighteenth Salon, which will be opened in the Place de Breteuil from April 7th till June 7th next, have been published, and offer ample guidance to those foreign artists who propose to contribute. They differ from previous regulations in several respects.

MR. W. HARDING SMITH writes:—

"While cordially agreeing with most of the remarks in the excellent article on the *Transactions and Proceedings of the Japan Society*, vol. iv. part iii., in your last number, there is one point on which I join issue with your reviewer, viz., his doubt as to the superiority of the ancient Japanese sword-blades over those of other Eastern countries. I have made the subject a special study, and feel compelled to endorse Mr. Gilbertson's opinion. The extraordinary finish and beautiful fashioning of these blades cannot be excelled, and this is the more remarkable when one considers that the grinding is all done on a 'fixed' stone. Surely, to quote your reviewer's own words, the 'patient hammering' must form an important part of the swordsmith's craft. If your representative will honour me with a call some day, I can show him a selection of old Japanese blades, dating from the end of the thirteenth century downwards, in support of what I have said."

MR. B. T. BATSFORD will shortly publish a quarto on the art and craft of garden-making by Mr. T. H. Mawson. It will be fully illustrated by views, plans, and details, specially drawn or photographed. Miss Jekyll's 'House and Garden,' which is to supplement her 'Wood and Garden,' is to contain 83 illustrations from photographs by the writer. Messrs. Longman publish it.

MUSIC

The Orchestra.—Vol. II. *Orchestral Combination*. By Ebenezer Prout. (Augener.)—"Orchestration," says our author, "cannot possibly be learned solely from books." Nothing, in fact, can be thoroughly learned from books. The musical student must also see how the rules have been applied, illustrated, and at times even broken by composers. In the long series of theoretical works which Dr. Prout has brought to a successful close with this second volume on orchestration, precept and example have certainly always kept company; but in order to bring his volumes within reasonable compass he could only just attract the student; show him, as it were, one or two tempting pictures, so as to lead him to read and study for himself the scores of various masters. In his introductory chapter we read that "the student is likely to derive far more benefit from a careful analysis of the examples here given from the great masters than from the most assiduous study of the text." This sentence shows that Dr. Prout, among his many gifts, does not possess the one of reading himself as others read him; for it is that very text, with its innumerable quiet comments and hints, which helps a student to make a careful analysis of the examples given, and suggests how he should examine orchestral works. With regard to the illustrations, we admire the catholicity of the selection: the classical masters are strongly represented, yet modern composers are not neglected. And further, our author has only made a very few extracts from scores which are published in cheap form, and therefore accessible to most students; we notice some from Tschai-kowsky's 'Casse-Noisette' and 'Symphonie Pathétique' which are now published in the Payne edition, but which, we presume, had not appeared when Dr. Prout wrote his book. Almost every page of the volume gives evidence of the time, labour, and thought which went to the making of it. Take, for instance, a sentence such as the following:—

"In the scores of the older masters, such as Haydn and Mozart, it is rare to find full harmony for the brass, such as that seen in our last example; and the same is true of the large majority even of the works of Beethoven."

With an unknown author one might take this for an opinion obtained at second hand, or possibly as the judgment of the whole based on the knowledge of a part. Readers of Dr. Prout's books are, however, fully aware, from countless allusions, especially to the works of the classical masters from Bach and Handel onwards, that he has them, so to speak, at his fingers' ends. Such a teacher inspires confidence, and the easy, chatty style in which he writes renders the teaching pleasant as well as profitable. Two of the most original chapters in the volume are those entitled "Arranging for the Orchestra" and "Scoring for Incomplete Orchestras." In the pages devoted to these subjects Dr. Prout shows himself a thoroughly practical musician. Dr. Prout, in the chapter on "Balance of Tone," refers to "one of the very few miscalculated effects of orchestration to be found in the works of Beethoven," the passage, viz., in the Scherzo of the Ninth Symphony in which the subject in the wood wind is covered by the *fortissimo* of the strings. It is interesting to note that our author, a man whose knowledge of orchestration is unquestioned, who is on this

subject an authority, acknowledges that "Wagner's suggestion to strengthen the wood wind by adding valve horns greatly improves the effect"; yet he wisely refuses to commit himself "to an approval of the principle of rescoring Beethoven." In discussing a similar passage in Schubert's great Symphony in C, he remarks that "the retouching of the scores of the great composers is objectionable on principle," and adds, "we must take them as men take their wives, 'for better, for worse.'" The wood-wind passage is quoted with Wagner's horns, and then Dr. Prout remarks:—

"The student ought by this time to be able sufficiently to realize in his mind's ear the effect of a score, to see at once how far better the subject will be heard with this new disposition of the instruments."

Now Dr. Prout attributes the incorrect Beethoven balance of tone in this passage "probably to the fact that the composer had been deaf for several years when he wrote the symphony." Our author says "probably," which shows that he is not altogether certain about his explanation of the fact. Since, however, the composer must have had a "mind's ear" more than equal to that of any student, it seems to us that that ear recalled the indistinct sounds, and combinations of sounds, "different no doubt from those perceptible by ordinary healthy ears," which he had heard during the many years in which he was becoming more and more deaf. Hence the miscalculation.

Choral Songs of Various Writers and Composers in Honour of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. (Macmillan & Co.)—In our notice of the 'Fitzwilliam Virginal Book' the names of Queen Elizabeth and of Queen Victoria were associated, and the handsome volume in honour of Queen Victoria published by Messrs. Macmillan, and now under notice, naturally brings to mind the collection of twenty-five madrigals in praise of Queen Elizabeth, entitled 'The Triumphs of Oriana,' and published in 1601. The composers, all Englishmen, engaged upon that work were the most eminent of the time. The list of names in this present volume is small—only thirteen in number—and it is therefore open to the criticism that some men whose talent deserved recognition have not been represented. On the other hand, that list certainly includes the most eminent of our time. Then with regard to the poems. In the Elizabethan collection they were by an anonymous author or authors, and of them it has with reason been said that they are "words," not "poetry." In this matter the Victorian collection shows a marked advance. The names of the authors are mentioned, and, to say no more, their aims are far nobler, and their achievements far higher, than those of their predecessor or predecessors. The compositions vary considerably in character. Some are short and comparatively simple, while others are fairly long and full of skilful devices; but of all we can say that they worthily represent their respective composers. *Pièces d'occasion*, as a rule, are seldom *pièces de résistance*; they flourish for a time and then fade away. The 'Choral Songs' in this volume display, however, something more than talent and learning; the Queen, the subject of the 'Songs,' has inspired the composers, in some special cases, with feelings of deep respect and personal affection; while others, again, who have not come into personal intercourse with her, were at any rate impressed with her dignity as a woman, and the greatness of the empire which she represents. Hence we find in the music, and also in the words, soul as well as skill; and this quality gives to it, or to most of it, a breath of real life. This influence is well expressed in a sentence forming part of the dedication to the Queen, which runs thus:—

"Your Majesty will believe that, however short of their ideal these slender songs may fall, they are inspired by a deep and sincere devotion, and are the offspring of serious labour; if they are so for-

tunate as to please your Majesty, the authors and composers will deem themselves to be fully rewarded."

We add the list of composers, according to the order in which they appear in the table of contents, coupled with the respective authors' names: Sir A. C. Mackenzie (Alfred Austin), C. V. Stanford (Arthur C. Benson), H. Walford Davies (Robert Bridges), Sir Frederick Bridge (Earl of Crewe), Sir George Martin (John Davidson), Sir Hubert Parry (Austin Dobson), A. M. Goodhart (Edmund Gosse), Charles Wood (Arthur C. James), Arthur Somervell (Marquis of Lorne), Edward Elgar (Frederic W. H. Myers), C. H. Lloyd (Henry Newbolt), Sir John Stainer (J. F. R. Stainer), and Sir Walter Parratt (T. H. Warren).

Musical Gossip.

Mlle. CLOTHILDE KLEEGER was the pianist at the first Saturday Popular Concert of the new year, and she took part with M. Johannes Wolff in César Franck's Sonata in A for pianoforte and violin, which was performed for the first time at these concerts. It is music which demands, and will certainly obtain, more than one hearing. The composer has now been dead about nine years, and in this country his works have not as yet obtained a firm footing. From the Symphony in D minor introduced by the late M. Lamoureux at one of his Queen's Hall concerts in 1896, and from the sonata under notice, there is every reason to believe that familiarity with such music would lead to admiration; anyhow, there is enough thought and originality in it to claim the serious attention of musicians. The sonata, full of impassioned melody and ripe workmanship, was admirably performed by the two artists named. Mlle. Kleeberg played by way of solo Chopin's Fantaisie in F minor, Op. 49, with great skill and intelligence, although the general effect was slightly marred through an occasional tendency to hurry. The lady was well received and encored. M. Wolff's solo was an interesting 'Andante Cantabile' by Sgambati. For an encore he played a taking 'Sérénade' by Saint-Saëns. The programme opened with Schubert's delightful Quartet in A minor, thoroughly well interpreted by MM. J. Wolff, H. Inwards, Gibson, and P. Ludwig. Mlle. de St. André sang with great satisfaction to the audience.

The fifteenth annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians was held last week at the Grand Hotel, Scarborough. At the opening meeting Dr. H. A. Harding, of Bedford, delivered an address on 'Woman as a Musician.' On the 3rd inst. Mr. F. H. Cowen presided, and gave a lecture on 'The Training of Conductors and Accompanists.' In the discussion that followed Sir Frederick Bridge, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Dr. Harding, and Dr. Sawyer took part. Among other interesting papers read during the Conference was one by Mr. Cummings on 'Pitch.' The Conference closed with the performance of Handel's oratorio 'Alexander Balus,' already announced in these columns. That work was originally produced at Covent Garden Theatre in 1748.

Le Guide Musical of January 7th has an interesting notice, signed Henri de Curzon, of 'Une Vie Artistique. Laurens (1801-1890): sa Vie et ses Œuvres,' a work just published by Jules Laurens, brother of the artist whose life is related, and, moreover, a well-known painter and traveller. Joseph Bonaventure Laurens corresponded with Robert Schumann between the years 1848 and 1853, and from the letters of the latter many extracts are given. In 1848 Schumann says of Mendelssohn, who then had not long been dead:—

"He now rests in peace. He was not to be witness of the great troubles of this country; his special mission was the happiness and peace of the people. He could not have lived in the period of anguish through which we have passed since his

death. One cannot help continually thinking of him, and speaking of him; excuse, therefore, my lamentations."

And in 1852 he writes:—

"Do not let the criticisms of my 'Genovefa' worry you. They are the hedges and the fences over which every one must pass to gain the heights of Parnassus. I only read them when, by chance, one comes in my way. If I am in want of advice I well know where to seek for it: in the works of Bach, Handel, Mozart, and Beethoven."

The copyright of the works of Berlioz having expired on January 1st, Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel announce that they are about to undertake a complete and critical edition, under the editorship of M. Charles Malherbe and Herr Felix Weingartner. To the French words will be added translations in German and in English.

MONUMENTS to two distinguished French musicians are to be erected in the Parc Monceau, Paris: the one to Charles Gounod, by M. Antonin Mercié; the other to Ambroise Thomas, by M. Falguière.

THE *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* of January 4th makes mention of Pepito Rodriguez Arriole, a child of three summers, who has astonished a Madrid audience by his powers as a pianist and composer, also by his improvisations. If this small child really possesses talent, it is to be hoped that for some time to come he will be only allowed to display it in the nursery.

THE next Niederrheinische Musikfest will take place at Aix-la-Chapelle during the Whitsuntide holidays.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

S.W. Sunday Concert Society, 3.30; Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
W.E. Curtis Club Concert, 8.30, Princess's Galleries.
S.A. Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
— London Ballad Concert, 5, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

CRITERION.—'The Masked Ball,' a Farical Comedy in Three Acts. By Clyde Fitch.
HAYMARKET.—'She Stoops to Conquer.' By Oliver Goldsmith. Played in Three Acts.

DID not the programme bear upon it the words "from the French of MM. Bisson and Carré," we should have hesitated to credit the authors of 'La Souricière' with any share in a piece so trivial and conventional as 'The Masked Ball.' It proves, however, to be a translation—it is scarcely more—of a three-act piece produced in 1893 at the Palais Royal, 'Le Veglione,' which, it appears, is a Nîçois name for an all-night entertainment. Commissioned by his friend Martinot, who has embarked for Canada, to propose for Mlle. Suzanne Bergomat, Paul Blondet espouses the lady himself, and writes to his too confiding friend to say that he has had a narrow escape, the girl being the offspring of disreputable parents, whose vice and drunkenness she has inherited. How great is the embarrassment of Blondet when the man he has thus hoaxed returns from Canada and runs down to Grasse, where the action passes, to spend a day or two with the loyal friend who has saved him from the trap into which he had almost fallen. Blondet's efforts to keep his visitor from meeting his wife are futile. They encounter each other at the carnival ball at Nice, and Suzanne learns of the trick that has been played her by her husband and the moral character he has given her. Conduct so shameless as his calls, of course, for punishment, and Martinot and Suzanne delude the husband into the notion that they have spent the night together.

This is, of course, in the French. From Mr. Fitch's piece, first played in America soon after its appearance in Paris, this escapade naturally disappears, and the lesson administered to the perfidious husband extends no further than a simulation of drunkenness on the part of his wife. Very thin, poor, and familiar is all this. Some attempt to fortify it is made by introducing as the guardian of Suzanne in her dark night's work a certain respectable chemist married to a jealous vixen of a wife. Before taking him to the masked ball, where he sleeps through the night upon a chair in the cloak-room, Suzanne has made him so drunk that he knows of nothing that has happened to him. When, after the first night he has ever spent out of his own bed, he returns home, he is unable to give his wife the slightest explanation of his conduct, and seems, accordingly, to justify the worst suspicions. Beside being frivolous and inane, the piece is seen to be passably unpleasant. However, it escaped failure in London as in America thanks to an admirable interpretation. Such misfortune was near at hand, the closing action being of almost indescribable puerility. Mr. Herbert Standing took the part of the chemist played at the Palais Royal by Milher, and made the most of it. Mr. Seymour Hicks displayed genuine comic gifts as Blondet, and Miss Fanny Brough was amusingly violent and aggressive as the jealous wife; Miss Ellaline Terriss was Suzanne, a part taken in New York by Miss Maud Adams. Considered as an impersonation, her performance was of no account. So delightfully fresh and pretty was it, however, that it would be nothing less than churlish to visit it with censure.

So long as the performance at Her Majesty's of 'She Stoops to Conquer' remains as it is, with no further accentuation of the various characters, it may pass muster. Some of the scenes, notably the coquetties of Miss Neville and the amenities of Tony Lumpkin, are dangerously near farce, but have not as yet passed over the border line of that territory. Miss Winifred Emery's Miss Hardcastle is full of buoyancy and charm, and is the best we can recall; Mr. Cyril Maude's Mr. Hardcastle has more breadth than that actor, who is in some respects or instances a miniaturist, is accustomed to show; the Marlow of Mr. Paul Arthur is acceptable; and the Diggory of Mr. Valentine is excellent. As a rule, the piece is well mounted, and some of Miss Emery's costumes are very taking. Is, however, the tradition respectable that makes a man in the position of Mr. Hardcastle put all his servants in different liveries? We know that he took one from the plough and promoted most of them to positions for which they were not intended. Would he not have one servant, however, who was something more than a yokel, and who could, with some helpfulness, be trusted with a message? The point is not very important, and it is probable that the piece is played in the same fashion as it was when Dr. Johnson presided over its production and Adam Drummond compromised its success by his untimely hilarity.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Actor and his Art. By Stanley Jones. (Downey & Co.)—Mr. Jones's work on 'The Actor and his Art' is a rather perplexing outcome of human inconsistency—we had almost said illogicality. Holding that too much is said concerning the actor, on whose occupation and personality an undesirable and disadvantageous light of publicity is cast, Mr. Jones seeks to mend matters by saying something more. Having about the same amount of knowledge as "the man in the street," he goes behind the scenes of histrionic life and writes concerning actors a book that deals with individuals rather than with the art, and is captious and censorious. Serious criticism of the stage, such as that of Lessing, Diderot, and some later writers, is, of course, invaluable; and who would be without the exquisite portraits of actors of Cibber or Lamb? What Mr. Stanley Jones has to say has no special significance or authority. His notion of style may be judged from a sentence such as the following: "But take from the actor generally the management of the theatres, and where would they be then?" Subsequent passages show that the "they" refers to the actor, and not, as might and should be supposed, to the theatres. His ideas of irony or epigram are shown when he says of Mr. Beerbohm Tree that he "rarely misses a chance of making a speech, and rarely makes a speech without missing a chance." Mr. Henry Arthur Jones is a special subject of his aversion, so much so that one is tempted to wonder whether, having regard to the identity of patronymic, we are not furnished with an insight into a family feud, which, as is well known, is always the fiercest. Other objects of attack are the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Era*, and Mr. Tree. Now Mr. Jones does not carry guns enough for a satirist, and his cavilling is as uninteresting as it is unkind. Did he bring any remedies he might palliate his appearance in an arena for which he has no equipment. The impression his book is calculated to convey is that of being splenetic rather than just, and smart rather than helpful. Is it true that what is known as "The Henry Irving Shakespeare" is published by Cassell? Our copy is by Blackie & Son. Mr. Jones says it is edited by Sir Henry Irving. Our copy, again, adds the name as editor of Frank Marshall. The omission of this name is the more significant, since the task of editing, it is understood—we might even say known—was the work of Marshall, Irving's work being confined practically to the suggestion of the parts to be omitted in representation. Is it very much to the point to say that in an assemblage of the representatives of all the arts "Sir Henry Irving would take precedence of Mr. Ruskin, and Mr. Kipling come after Sir Squire Bancroft"? One is a little perplexed as to Mr. Jones's sense of proportion or ideas concerning art when one reads—we apologize if we misunderstand him—that Mrs. Patrick Campbell's is the greatest talent the stage has brought to light in our generation. There is no possibility of mistake about his calling M. Coquelin cadet the first comedian of France. We are sorry to speak with some severity of Mr. Jones's book. In some things he is, or endeavours to be, just. Much that he says, moreover, may with advantage be said, though his is not a good method of saying it. His work conveys an idea—the most unfortunate of all—that he thinks himself (or shall we say knows himself?) wiser and cleverer than all those with whom he deals. We will give him a rendering of a French proverb—he is fond of such—which he can slightly alter so as to render it strictly applicable to his case. One may be smarter than another, but can scarcely be smarter than all others.

Celebrities of the Stage. Edited by Boyle Lawrence. 3 parts. (Newnes.)—The first three parts have appeared of a new publication

entitled 'Celebrities of the Stage,' which will present to our descendants with remarkable vivacity the appearance of the principal actors of to-day. Each part contains four portraits, coloured, from photographs of actors and actresses, mostly in favourite rôles. We have thus Sir Henry Irving as Richelieu, Miss Winifred Emery in, as we fancy, for the names of the characters are not always given, 'A Marriage of Convenience,' Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth, Mr. Forbes Robertson as Hamlet, Mr. Tree as Hamlet, Miss Evelyn Millard as Lady Ursula, Miss Kate Rorke, Miss Dorothea Baird, Miss Sibyl Carlisle, Miss Lettie Lind, Miss Ethel Matthews, and Miss Kate Terry, with her daughter Miss Mabel Terry Lewis. Nothing approximately good has been done in the way of presenting English actors, and if the scheme of the publisher is carried out and the series is continued for a year, the subscribers will have an unequalled gallery. How such effects can be obtained at the price charged is, to those not behind the scenes as to modern methods of reproduction, a marvel. Mr. Boyle Lawrence's accompanying comments are critical rather than biographical. This is, perhaps, not to be regretted, since facts and dates concerning actors at the zenith of their success are difficult to obtain, and the mere demand for them is apt to be regarded as indiscreet. The only suggestion we would make in connexion with an attractive, and as events will doubtless prove a popular work, is that, wherever possible, the character in which the actress appears should be mentioned. Many of the plates are of quite remarkable beauty.

Study and Stage: a Year-Book of Criticisms. By William Archer. (Grant Richards.)—In his present volume Mr. Archer covers ground much wider than that he occupied in his 'Theatrical World,' several volumes of which he gave to the public. His work accordingly appeals to a larger and more diversified public. It is, however, much less valuable as a record. Mr. Archer regards himself, in some respects, as an adventurer in criticism. He also treats himself as an innovator—as the first to treat the English acted drama as literature, and to "place literary and dramatic criticisms not only on the same plane, but absolutely in the same rank, shoulder to shoulder." All this we cheerfully concede, and we even reap a certain contentment in reading Mr. Archer's brilliant criticism on Mr. Bernard Shaw's plays immediately before a second on Carlyle and Burns, and we are glad to follow up the perusal of an essay on 'Cyrano de Bergerac' by one on Mr. Henley's poems. In place of the numerous and serviceable indexes, however, to which Mr. Archer has accustomed us, we are not obliged even with a date. We are not told at what theatre a piece was produced, and find the volume useless for any purpose beyond pleasure. The course adopted may save Mr. Archer a good deal of trouble. We sincerely hope that he will go back to his former scheme. This is, perhaps, a selfish view. When, however, Mr. Archer's records have been used for literary purposes, or even for saving trouble, there is nothing of which to be ashamed in calling for a return to old methods. Mr. Archer may, if he choose, give us literary criticisms in a separate portion of the volume; they will be welcome. A history of the stage during a given year is much more important than detached or semi-detached criticisms.

De Dumas à Rostand. Par Augustin Filon. (Paris, Colin & Cie.)—It is not often that a work by a Frenchman sees the light first in an English translation. Such is, however, the case with the 'De Dumas à Rostand' of M. Filon, which first appeared under the title 'The Modern French Drama' in the *Fortnightly*, and was then issued in volume shape by Chapman & Hall. Now when it appeals to a French public it has undergone some slight modification and received some few additions, the most im-

portant of the latter being a notice of 'L'Aînée' of M. Lemaitre, which, given at the Gymnase Dramatique on April 6th, 1898, had not, presumably, been seen when M. Filon appealed to an English public. For the rest, the book appears, as is but natural, much more incisive, piquant, and epigrammatic in the French dress than in the English. A sentence such as "Quoi qu'il en soit, on avait voulu poétiser la bourgeoisie; on ne fit qu'embourgeoiser la poésie," sounds very lame when rendered, "At all costs the bourgeoisie had to be made poetical, but the only result was to make poetry bourgeois and to kill it in the process." We are not blaming the English translators, with whom we are not now concerned. No English equivalent to *embourgeoiser* is to be found. M. Filon modestly dedicates his book for the use of those unfamiliar with the reprinted chronicles of Sarcey, of Jules Lemaitre, of Faguet, of Catulle Mendès, and others. It has, however, a place with them, and gives a bird's-eye view of modern dramatic accomplishment not elsewhere to be obtained. We have detected a few unimportant misprints, "Burnaud" for *Burnand*, twice "ludy" for *lady*, &c. There is, however, little cause to find fault, and every reason to welcome a work in which the insight is as conspicuous as the verve.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE proposed visit to England of Miss Ada Rehan has, after all, fallen through. Mr. Robert Lorraine, who was to have supported her, is going to South Africa to fight. Mr. Murray Carson, actor and dramatist, is also among the volunteers for active service.

THE last days of 'The Gay Lord Quex' at the Globe are announced, and Mr. Hare, who in March will complete his twenty-five years' experience as a London manager, will then take the piece on tour in the country.

MR. ROBERT TABER has secured the services of Miss Lena Ashwell as the heroine of Mr. Laurence Irving's forthcoming play at the Adelphi.

NEXT month will witness the revival at Wyndham's Theatre of 'Dandy Dick,' the rehearsals of which are being superintended by Mr. Pinero. In addition to Miss Violet Vanbrugh, the cast will comprise Mr. George Giddens, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Mr. Edmund Maurice, Miss Grace Lane, Miss Annie Hughes, and Miss Maude Hofmann. Before appearing in London in 'Cyran de Bergerac' Mr. Wyndham will play it in the country.

MISS NELLY STEWART, who was prevented by loss of voice from playing the principal part in 'Jack and the Beanstalk' at Drury Lane, has appeared in the rôle, but since been compelled again to surrender it.

THE opening of the Royalty by Mrs. Patrick Campbell has been further postponed until the 27th inst.

FROM Vienna is announced the decease of Jos. R. Ehrlich, who, although a zealous votary to science, yet produced a tragedy 'Jocopo Ortis,' a comedy 'Cato der Weise,' and a monograph on 'Der Humor Shakespeare's.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. W. D.—C. M. W. H. C.—A. R. S.—J. P. M.—W. H. S.—K. M. H.—W. S.—A. W.—J. S.—T. E. S.—B. H. C.—received.
C. D.—We cannot undertake to answer such questions. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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